FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

A Teacher Wanted.

A LADY who can teach all the English branches, Music, &c., to teach in my family.

W. A. ATKINSON.

Elizabethtown, Sept 9 63-9t-4t*pd

A CARD.

I Understand that there is a report in certain Counties of the 7th Congressional District that I am for a reconstruction of the old Union. I pronounce the report false. I expect to visit the different counties of the District at the Superior Courts and explain my views in full. I am for peace if it can be obtained on honorable terms.

I will address the people of Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson on TUESDAY of each Superior Court.

S. H. CHRISTIAN.

Aug. 1. 51*t01stpd

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND in Robeson county, containing 169½ acres, located in five miles of the W. C. & R. R. R. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, peas, cotton, &c., and is also good turpentine land. Any one can see the land by calling on Wm. McLean, near Affordsville, Robeson county, N. C. For terms apply to myself at Fort Fisher, N. C.

ISAAC T McLEAN,
Co. C, 1st N. C Battalion Heavy Artillery.

Sept. 8. 63*3tpd

Spectacles Lost.

LOST, on Saturday the 22d ult., between my house and my still on Black Lake, Bladen county, a pair of heavy GOLD SPECTACLES, in a tin case. A reward of $25 will be paid to the finder on their delivery to me.

SAMUEL ANDERS.

Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen, Sept. 4 61-4tpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about 400 Acres of Land in Robeson County, about 10 miles from Lumberton and 9 miles from Cape Fear River. Said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.; is well timbered with Pine and Oak—the pines have been boxed and worked about 8 feet high There is about 20 acres cleared and in cultivation; the buildings are old and ordinary. A further description is unnecessary as purchasers would like to examine for themselves. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to Isham M. Waite on the premises or to me at my residence in Robeson county near Buckhorn P. O.

W. W. JONES.

Sept. 1. 61*9tpd

Valuable Lands and Mills
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for SALE HIS LANDS, lying on Fish Creek in Harnett County, N. C, and extending to the Cape Fear River, in all about seventeen hundred and fifty acres On the premises is a very comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out houses, also a first rate grist mill, and a number one circular saw mill, capable of cutting from three to five thousand feet of lumber per day. The saw mill is run by an over-shot wheel and the grist mill by a breast wheel. The stream is never failing, affording sufficient water to run the mills. The location is a good stand for custom; it is also a good location for a flouring mill; the house is now ready for one. Also, there is a new store house, and a good stand to sell goods. The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed, and it is noted for excellent water. There are about 400 or 500 acres of good farming lands, lying on each side of Fish creek, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with long leaved pines, convenient to the mill Said lands are 4 miles from Summerville, a flourishing village, and 6 miles from Lillington, the county site.

Reference may be made to A. B. Herton or J. A. Bethea, or the subscriber at Summerville

S. W. DOUGLAS.

Sept. 18, 1863. 65*2tpd

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having at August Term, 1863, of Sampson County Court, qualified as Administrator of the Estate of David A. Bizzell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated and within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing said Estate will please make immediate payment.

ROBINSON WARD, Adm'r.

Sept. 1. 63*6tpd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863. John McInnis, Adm'r of Peter Levingston, dec'd, *vs.* the Heirs-at-Law of Peter Levingston.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh G. Levingston and Duncan J. Levingston, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August A D 1863.

62*6tpd] JNO A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863. Sarah Gibson *vs.* Hiram Gibson and others. Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nelson Gibson, Hiram Gibson and Pleasant Gibson, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1863.

58*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863. John W. Lea and others *vs* Rodrick C. Lea and others. Petition to divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rodrick C. Lea is a non-resident of the State: on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, informing him of the filing of this petition and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d of November next, and answer, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. C Cotten, Clerk of said Court at Office n Pittsboro', 2d Monday of August, 1863.

i8*6t] R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

A GREAT BATTLE.—We give in the preceding page all that has yet come to hand of the desperate battle fought near Chattanooga on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, between the armies of Gen. Bragg and Gen. Rosecrans. We would not delude our readers with hopes that may not be verified, as has been too often the case with first and imperfect accounts; but it does appear probable that our army has gained a great victory.

A decided victory over so great a General as Rosecrans, in a conflict between armies probably numbering 100,000 men each, at that point and at this moment, will be of incalculable value to our cause. It will inspirit our people, who have been unduly depressed—(the army has not shared in this depression)—it will demoralize all yankeedom, including its army, and astonish Europe, which appears to have given up our cause as well nigh hopeless. Above all, and more gratifying than all, it will be the sturdiest blow yet struck for PEACE. The Peace men disappear at the North when reverses befall us; and it is natural that they should, for no one at the North would willingly give up the South. But when we are victorious the peace feeling flourishes at the North. A great victory by Bragg will make hundreds of thousands of peace men at the North, and confirm hundreds of thousands at the South in the only wise determination, to conquer peace, separation, and independence.

The next mail will probably tell the whole story.

P. S. See later accounts. The news is still indecisive.

RELIEF OF THE MARKET.—Last week the committee appointed by the County Court undertook to raise a fund to be used in the purchase of the necessaries of life in different parts of the State owent of it, to be sold here at cost and charges, chiefly to the indigent of the town and county. The following subscriptions were made:

H L Myrover	$1000	W C Troy	$00
A A McKethan	1000	John M Rose	$300
Henry Lilly	1000	C B Mallett	1000
John H Hall	1000	Geo Lauder	300
T S Lutterloh	1000	P Taylor	500
J M Williams	1000	A McLean	500
G W Williams & Co	2000	W B Wright	300
J W Sandford	1000	Wm Warden	300
W G Matthews	500	R W Hardie	200
E J Lilly	1000	John W Powell	500
E J Hale & Sons	1000	T H McKay & Co	800
Ray & Pearce	1000	Jas N Smith	300
C T Haigh & Sons	1000	J T Warden	300
D McLaurin	800	R M Orrell	300
Edwin Glover	500	H McMillan	300
S J Hinsdale	1000	Contribution gratuitously	
Geo Brandt	400	by Jas M Smith	100
A G Thornton	500	B W Robinson	500
D Murphy	1000	Jos A Worth	1000
C W Andrews	500	Ed Spearman	500
Alex Johnson, Jr	1000	R Jones	1000
J C Thomson	500	R McDaniel	100
W Draughon	500	Joel Williams	500
J A Pemberton	600	J Carmon	200
J W Lett	1000	A J Woodward	300
Jas Kyle	1000	S T Hawley	200
John W Baker	500	W N Tillinghast	300
N A Stedman	500	Jas A MacRae	200
Geo McNeill	500	J DeB Hooper	200
Jos Utley	500	Isaac Dodd	400
C E Leete	800	W H Tomlinson	100
E L Pemberton	500	Alex McLauchlin	300
A W Steel	500	Thos Evans	200
John Shaw	500	Jas G Cook	200
Robert Mitchell	300	John Gee	1000
Wm McL McKay	500	W C McDuffie	100
Jas Martine	1000		
Sampson Boon	500	Total, so far,	$42,150

A similar voluntary association last Spring, acting upon a capital of $16,000, subscribed by twenty-seven individuals or firms, had a most happy effect in keeping the price of corn down to about $2 a bushel. Since that association was wound up, chiefly we believe for want of proper agents with time to devote to it, corn has gone up to three times that price. The marked success attending the former association was due to the zeal of Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co. who managed its affairs as long as other claims upon their time would permit.

Since the above movement, and having no connection with it, Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co. and H. L. Myrover, Esq. on behalf of themselves and others, have contracted with Duncan Murchison, Esq. for the delivery of 500 cords of wood. Mr. Murchison generously sacrificed all idea of profit and will furnish the wood at $4 per cord. Will not others who have necessaries to sell follow the liberal example?

THE RALEIGH MOBS.—We have letters from reliable sources in Raleigh (which should have reached us on Monday last, but did not,) assuring us that there was no altercation at the Depot between the Georgians and any person previous to the outrage on the Standard office. Of course we very cheerfully give their statement, which beyond all question is to be relied on. As we learn that an idea has been busily urged in Raleigh that in stating the rumor we intended an attack on or sought to do injustice to the city of Raleigh, it is perhaps proper to add that no such thought ever occurred to our informants (who had his information in Raleigh which he left for this place an hour or two after the mob) or to us. Neither he nor we thought, nor said, nor intimated, that Raleigh people were to blame for the alleged altercation. We had heard nothing, knew nothing, and therefore said nothing, as to the party in the wrong. But the idea is unworthy of further notice

A strange story comes to us from Atlanta, Geo., apparently on the authority of the Georgians, viz: that the attack on the Standard office was made by North Carolina soldiers who were on their way to arrest deserters, and, when together in Raleigh, persuaded some of the Georgians to unite with them. We do not credit this story. It is improbable in itself, and if it had been true, the fact would doubtless have been known in Raleigh.

We are glad to hear from what we believe to be a well informed source, that a Major who is said to have led the attack on the Standard office was immediately cashiered when the affair was made known to the authorities at Richmond—doubtless by Gov. Vance. Such an act will give a quietus to the absurd idea that the government at Richmond was privy to (or, as some had it, had ordered) the perpetration of the outrage.

FROST —A very perceptible frost visited this section of the State on Monday last, and we have heard of it as far East as Elizabethtown, and as far West as Charlotte. It does not appear to have injured vegetation.

This frost is about two weeks earlier than usual in this section.

WARREN'S SURGERY.—We have received a copy of the recent book of 400 pages, published by Messrs West & Johnston, Richmond, Va., entitled "An Epitome of Practical Surgery, for Field and Hospital. By Edward Warren, M. D., Surgeon General of the State of North Carolina, and formerly Professor in the University of Maryland."

We are not qualified to speak of the merits of a work of this sort, but the positions now and heretofore held by Dr. Warren furnish assurance that he is qualified to write it. It will give us pleasure to forward orders for the work.

THE PEACE MEETINGS.—The Salem Press, which we have been a good deal surprised to see favoring the illegitimate peace movement, has the following paragraph in its last issue:

"As the Observer thinks that "negotiations cannot possibly lead to any result, *good or bad*," and a great many persons are of a different opinion, why not settle the matter by trying the experiment, and every body will then be better satisfied, and perhaps know what the future has in store for them, so far as Lincoln is concerned."

We submit to the Press that this is not treating the Observer fairly. It has not told its readers in what connection it was that we said that negotiations could not lead to any result, nor *what* negotiations we were speaking of. The following is the passage in which our remark occurred, in an article on Lincoln's letter in the Observer of the 10th inst.:

"Lincoln has correctly stated the only three ways of peace And he has properly said that *no compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible*. This meets the ideotical scheme presented by the so-called "peace men" in this State. He tells them plainly that they "have no power whatever to enforce their side of the compromise, if one were made with them." Does not every sensible man know that this is true? Why therefore affect to be in favor of negotiations which cannot possibly lead to any result, good or bad? Is not every one assured that President Davis is as anxious for peace as any man in all the Confederacy —nay more anxious, for he would be relieved from a responsibility far greater than any one else? Can any one doubt that he of all men would welcome peace The matter is properly in his hands and there can be no doubt that he will make peace at the first moment that it is possible, coupled with separation and independence, and no other peace can we ever have, for a pretended peace that fell short of that would be no peace, but a worse war than the present."

By wresting a part of a sentence from its context, and altering what it quotes by the omission of a material word, the Press makes it appear to its readers that we are opposed to *any* negotiations, whereas we are only opposed to a pretence of negotiations by parties who have no right to negotiate, and whom Lincoln tells plainly "they have no power whatever to enforce their side of the compromise, if one were made with them." We hope that the Press will perceive the injustice it does us, and let its readers know, that neither we nor any other being in North Carolina, man, woman or child, is opposed to negotiations for peace, provided Lincoln can be induced to negotiate We are decidedly in favor of peace, and of negotiations for peace, but such things have been entrusted by the people themselves to the government, and it would neither be possible nor wise in the people to usurp the power they have thus delegated—not possible, because the people cannot agree, scattered as they are over thousands of miles, upon the exact terms of a peace to suit them and at the same time suit the enemy; and not wise, because, in attempting to agree among themselves as to what would be satisfactory, they would wrangle, and divulge to the enemy all their weak points. The idea is absurd and impracticable. The only peace that it is possible to make, must be made between the two governments. Our government has a standing proposition for peace. *Let us alone!* The yankee government has not indicated the slightest disposition to make peace upon that or any other terms except unconditional submission, which would involve the hanging of as many of our people as the yankees might choose, the confiscation of the entire property of all the South, and the living, if life it could be called, in a state of degradation and disgrace, denied all rights of citizens, and tyrannized over by a malignant enemy, with the ever present bayonet to enforce submission That would not be peace: It would be war—perpetual war—war of a powerful government upon an humbled and disarmed people. That there is here and there a man so lost to all sense of his own and his country's rights and interests as to be willing to end this war by plunging into another so much more disastrous, we have unfortunately evidence in one or two of the so-called peace meetings; but the great body of the people of North Carolina—ninety-nine hundredths of them—would be opposed to any peace short of independence, to any peace that would leave us in any degree under the control of the detested yankees. The evils of these meetings are, first, that they have contributed to divide and discourage our own people in this and the other States; and second, to unite and encourage the yankees, inducing them to believe that it is only necessary to get reinforcements and invade the interior of our State, to find "a union sentiment." If they come with such a purpose, they will of course come with fire and sword, killing, stealing, and laying waste, as they have everywhere done.

MEETING OF LADIES.—We have received the proceedings of a meeting of Ladies in Gum Spring Precinct, Anson county, a portion of which we are compelled to omit under our rules to publish only as advertisements resolutions relating to party matters in this State. The part that is of a national character, and therefore unexceptionable, we annex, as follows:

Mrs. Mary C. Scales presided over the meeting and the resolutions were reported by Misses Sue Henry, Melissa Redfearn, Sue Gaddy, Jane Duncan, Lizzie Billingsby, Neil Burnett, and Henrietta Dean, viz:

Whereas, the President of the Confederate States has called upon the women of the Confederacy to throw the weight of their influence in procuring the return to the army of such as may have deserted their posts, unmindful of their duty to their families, to their country and to their God:

Be it therefore Resolved by the Ladies of the precinct aforesaid. That as far as in our power lieth, we pledge to our countrymen our individual and united efforts, by all the means of persuasion at our command, to induce such as may have been derelict in duty to repair at once to their respective commands, pledging ourselves to look after and divide to the last copper whatever we may have, toward the support and comfort of the families of those left destitute in consequence of the absence of their respective heads.

Resolved, That we are advocates of peace, but it must be an honorable peace, resting for its basis upon our separate nationality. Nothing short of this will satisfy even "*the women of the South*," and any thing short of this would dishonor our illustrious dead, who have so freely given up their lives for its accomplishment.

Resolved, 6th. That while we blame no man, or set of men, for a desire to accumulate property by their honest industry, yet we unqualifiedly denounce the spirit of speculation and extortion, too common in our country, and we cannot but look upon the man that hoards up his grain, in this time of scarcity, with a view of a still greater advance in price, as being wanting in all the elements that constitute either a patriot, a carlstian, *or even a gentleman*.

Resolved, 7th. That resting our confidence in the justice of our cause, in the stout hearts and strong arms of our soldiery, and above all, in an overruling and controlling Providence, who has given such signal manifestations in our behalf, our faith is unshaken, that in His own good and proper time, we shall, like Hercules in the cradle, strangle the monster that endangered our existence.

In a note accompanying these proceedings the Chairwoman says, "that quite a number of Ladies volunteered their services to go to the different Hospitals in the capacity of Nurses, if necessary; but we doubt the propriety of sending *all* of them, for most of "our soldier boys" from this part of the State would feign sickness to receive attention from their hands."

Munificent Legacy.—The late Dr. Shuman, of Salem, N. C. bequeathed about $80,000 to the Foreign Missions of the Moravian church.

Rel. Christian Advocate.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF THE VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

The following circular letter, addressed by the Secretary of State to the several American Legations abroad, acquires new interest from events now transpiring:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862.

SIR: We observe the indications of a growing impression in Europe that the demonstration made by the Spanish, French, and British forces against Mexico, is likely to provoke a revolution in that country, which shall bring about the introduction of a monarchical government, and the assumption of the Crown by a foreign Prince. Our country is deeply interested in the peace of the world, and desires to preserve loyal relations as well with the allies as with Mexico The President has, therefore, directed me to submit to the parties interested his views on the new aspect of affairs.

The President has relied upon the assurance given his Government by the allies, that they were in pursuit of no political object, but simply the redress of their grievances. He entertains no doubt of the sincerity of the allies; and if his confidence in their good faith had been disturbed, it would be restored by the frank explanations given by them that the Governments of Spain, France and Great Britain have no intention of interfering to procure a change in the constitutional form of government now existing in Mexico, or any political change which should be in opposition to the will of the Mexican people. In short he has cause to believe that the allies are unanimous in declaring that revolution proposed to Mexico is solely prompted by certain Mexican citizens who are now in France

Nevertheless, the President regards it his duty to express to the allies, in all kindness and candor, that a monarchical government established in Mexico, in the presence of foreign fleets and armies, occupying the waters and the soil of Mexico, has no promise of security or permanence; in the second place, that the instability of such a monarchy would be enhanced if the throne were assigned to a person alien to Mexico; that in these circumstances the new Government would instantly fall unless sustained by European alliances, which under the influence of the first invasion, would be practically the beginning of a permanent policy of armed intervention by monarchical Europe, at once injurious and inimical to the system of government generally adopted by the American continent.

These views are based upon some knowledge of the opinions and political habits of America society. There can be no doubt that in this matter the permanent interest and the sympathies of our country would be on the side of the other American Republics.

We must not be understood as predicting on this occasion the course of events which may ensue both in America and Europe, from the steps which are contemplated. It is enough to say that, in the opinion of the President, the emancipation of the American continent from the control of Europe has been the principal characteristic of the past half century. It is not probable that a revolution in the opposite direction can succeed in the age which immediately follows this period, and while the population of America increases so rapidly, while its resources develop in the same proportion, and while society forms itself uniformly according to the principles of the American Democratic Government.

It is unnecessary to indicate to the allies how improbable it is that the nations of Europe would accept cheerfully a policy favorable to a similar counter revolution, thus incompatible with their own proper interests Nor is it necessary to point out that, notwithstanding the care of the allies to avoid aiding by means of their land and maritime forces, the internal revolutions of Mexico, the result would be none less due to the presence of their forces in the country, however different the object they may have proposed; for without their presence it may be considered certain that such revolutions would probably not have been attempted or conceived.

The Senate of the United States has certainly not accorded its official sanction to the precise measures proposed by the President, to lend our aid to the actual Mexican Government, in order that the latter might, with the approbation of the allies, extricate itself from its present embarrassment; but this is strictly a question of internal administration. There could be no greater error than to see in this disagreement a divergence of opinion in our Government, or in the American people, in regard to their cordial wishes for the safety, welfare, and stability of the Republican Government in that country.

I am your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

THE CONFEDERATE IRON-CLADS.—There has been so much promise and so little performance in regard to a fleet of powerful iron-clads from Europe, that the public has pretty well ceased to look for any such thing. But the following in the last Richmond Examiner may have some substantial foundation:

We have again whispers of the early arrival of that long expected fleet of Confederate iron-clads from Europe A Southern paper declares that naval officers have already left our ports to take command of such vessels. We might add to this from private information circumstances from our own information, but for obvious reasons we forbear the detail of rumors on this subject, however well we may know them to be sustained by substantial official advices.

This flotilla is the subject of great expectations. It will probably not disappoint them. If the accounts given of the armament and power of this looked for Confederate fleet are true, we may expect it to sweep down the Gulf and instantly raise the blockade; to destroy the transports at Charleston; to clear out Ship Island; and, perhaps, to penetrate the Mississippi, sweeping the river clear of yankee craft, and putting an end to the Mobile expedition in the most summary manner.

It is said that the yankee monitors will be unable to contend with these iron-clads; that they have neither the necessary speed nor the sea qualities to do so. We believe the enemy has upon the stocks vessels which will compete with the Confederate pattern; but it will be months before they can be put in commission. In the meantime the Confederate navy may have its own way. It is a question of time and opportunity, and we hope for the best

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Of wounds received at the battle of Hagerstown, Md., Capt. Massillon Field Taylor, of Co. B, 12th Reg't, from Granville county.

At a hospital in Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 22d, of typhoid pneumonia, D. T Sellars, aged 21 years, 4 months and 22 days, son of L. and Sarah D. Sellars. He was a good soldier and had been in five battles. His death was happy, as was evidenced by a letter received by his afflicted parents, written just before he died, in which he said he was not long for this world, but bid his parents and brothers and sisters not to grieve on that account, as he felt that he should depart this life to live with Jesus, and urged them to meet him in that bright celestial world where they would live together where pain and sickness and parting will be known no more.—Com.

Recently, Serg't, W. C. Siler, of the 22d Reg't.

Killed, instantaneously, on the battle field at Gettysburg, July 2d, George P. C. Lee, of Randolph Co., Ala., formerly of Chatham county, N. C., in the 22d year of his age.

At Smithville, N. C., on the 14th inst., of typhoid fever, private John T. Thompson, of Robeson county, N. C., in the 31st year of his age.

In Rowan County, 9th inst., David C. Moore, of the 4th Reg't, in his 22d year. He died of the effects of a wound in a skirmish near Hagerstown, Md.

Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, 1st July, Henry Roland Starnes, of Co. H, 5th N. C. T.

In Forsyth county, 16th inst., from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg on the 3d of July, James D. Conrad, aged 18 years, a member of the 28th Regiment.

Of small pox, at Goldsboro', 24th December, Henry S. Edwards, in the 24th year of his age, a member of the 2nd N. C. Cavalry, of Iredell county.

On the 17th inst., at Gettysburg, Lt. Theodore D. Deems, son of the Rev. Dr. Deems, of the 5th Reg't. He had passed through many battles unharmed, but died of a severe wound received in his last battle at Gettysburg.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, owing to the late fresh, the foundations of the new Bridge at the Rockfish Factory were undermined and it fell, just as Miss Brown, aged about 15, stepped upon it to cross. She went down with the bridge and was drowned, her lifeless body being recovered about half an hour after wards.

Late on the preceding evening three heavily loaded wagons had crossed the bridge.

The Battles in Northwestern Georgia.—ATLANTA, GEO., Sept. 22.—Two heavy trains of wounded arrived here this afternoon from the Burnt Bridge, near Ringgold, and we have further particulars of the battles, which enables us to correct the former unsatisfactory reports that have come in. The principal correction we have to make is, that the enemy's line was formed on the West of Chickamauga River, not on Pea Vine Creek, as reported. After two days desperate fighting, Rosecrans was driven several miles from his position, and our right flank took and held the road to Chattanooga, by which he received his supplies. Last night our right was 14 miles in advance of that road, cutting him off completely from Chattanooga, which was seven miles distant. On Sunday night Rosecrans abandoned the field and selected a new position in the mountains. On Monday morning skirmishing occurred, as our troops pushed forward, and about 2 P. M. cannonading was heard in the front.

From the best information we can obtain the enemy has concentrated on Mission Ridge. Longstreet was to advance against them this morning. Our loss is stated to reach from ten to fifteen thousand, that of the enemy much greater. In the killed we have to add Gen'ls Deshler and Hood, who died after amputation. Many General officers were wounded. The yankee Generals known to be killed, are Little and Thomas.

Two trains, with twelve hundred prisoners, have arrived here.

Breckinridge's division fought nobly, and lost thirteen hundred out of sixteen hundred men.

From Virginia.—RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the Enquirer states that a considerable cavalry fight occurred yesterday, beginning near Madison. Our forces fell back some three or four miles. There was also artillery firing at several of the lower fords yesterday.

Commissioner Ould, in an official interview with Commissioner Meredith, submitted a proposition for the exchange of officers, but no definite reply could be given until the authorities at Washington were consulted.

The community was much elated to-day with the news from Northern Georgia.

Recognition rumors were current this evening, but not traceable to any reliable source.

The Yankees and the French.—Some of the yankee newspapers profess that their most potent and bellicose Government is about to send an expedition to Matamoras and dispute the French occupation of Mexico. It is an idle tale. Their Government intends to do no such thing. It would like to, but dare not. It has fully made up its mind to submit to any and every insult from any and every power of Europe until it has succeeded in putting down "the rebellion." Until that object is gained, it is not to be kicked into a war by any European power or potentate, especially Louis Napoleon. Of all the European Governments, France is that which would suffer least from a war with the yankees, and which could inflict the most mischief upon them. They know the military power of that most military of nations, and the cool, calculating, determined character of its Emperor. He has iron-clads enough to sweep their navy from the seas and lay their seaports in ruins in a month; he has an army of half a million Frenchmen, whom he could easily spare from France and supply their places with half a million more, who would be soon ready in their turn to cross the Atlantic if their services were required. Whoever supposes that with a war on its hands already which is too much for its capacity, the United States would plunge into another war with such a power as France, has but a faint conception of the profound craft and caution of yankee policy.

Louis Napoleon would never have undertaken his Mexican enterprise but from an entire conviction that Southern independence is *un fait accompli*. He is proverbially the most discreet and circumspect, as well as bold and energetic, of European rulers. His occupation of Mexico is a practical recognition of the South, which will be followed at the favorable moment by a formal acknowledgment, neither of which, however, will the Yankees resent.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

French Loan.—It is understood that the Confederate Government has effected a loan of one hundred million francs, (about twenty million dollars) from parties in France, based upon cotton now in this country, which is to be removed by the parties contracting. This is a cheering indication of the friendliness of French capitalists, and of their confidence in the stability of our Government.

On the other hand, private letters received in this city from England say the Confederate loan in that country is "flat."—*Rich. Examiner, 21st.*

Gov. Vance arrived in town on Friday last from the West and remained for a half day. At night, a considerable number of citizens made a call on him, and in response it is said (unfortunately we were not present) he made a most excellent speech. We learn he spoke warmly in favor of the prosecution of the war to a final and triumphant acknowledgment of the independence of the South. We further learn his Excellency took the broad ground that the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments of the country contained at least an army of thirty thousand able-bodied men, who should now be in the field, and their places filled by those over the conscript age. This is a matter, we think, which deserves the serious attention of the Government, and an evil which the authorities should remedy forthwith, and enforce the law of Congress requiring these departments to be filled by persons over age and disabled soldiers. Will the Government never wake up fully to the true interests of the country and faithfully do its duty? We hope so. What a difference there would be if this army of thirty thousand able-bodied men were in the field now doing duty. Gen. Lee could with safety attack Meade and annihilate his army and conquer an honorable peace in a short time.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Wash't much Acquainted with her Husband.—Kansas City is a gay place, and they have queer specimens of humanity down there. The following is from the Journal, about a woman of doubtful loyalty, who was recently before a yankee Provost Marshal: "She gave as an evidence of her loyalty that her husband had been killed in the 106th Illinois regiment. "When did your husband go to Illinois?" "About three years ago." "That was before the war, was it not?" "Well, I didn't like to go off so far with a man I wasn't much acquainted with." "You don't mean to say that your husband was so much of a stranger that you did not like to go with him?" "Yes, I do. I had only been married to him about a year, and I wasn't going to leave my folks and go off to Illinois with a man I didn't know more about." What could he do but discharge her.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF THE 31ST REG'T N. C. TROOPS, James' Island, S. C., Sept. 10, 1863.

Messrs Editors:—Allow me through the medium of your paper, to thank the ladies of the Cumberland Association, (Fayetteville,) in behalf of our regiment, for $32 25, handed to me by Capt. George Sloan, for the use of the sick and wounded of our regiment. This token of sympathy for our sick and wounded from the ladies of Cumberland, who have more than distinguished themselves in acts of charity to the soldier during this war, evidences to us the fact, that though far away upon the tented field, we are not forgotten at home, and so long as we have the encouraging smile of our mothers and sisters, we care not for the croakers and disorganizers. So long as we have their aid and sympathy, our motto shall be "Nil desperandum."

CHAS. W. KNIGHT,
Lieut. Col 31st Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

William Thomas Tyson, of Co E, 38th Reg't, who was wounded at Gettysburg on the 1st July, died on the 24th. He leaves a wife and one child and many friends to mourn their loss, but they mourn not as those who have no hope At his country's call he went forth to assist in driving the invading enemy from our soil, was always at his post, and never known to falter in the performance of his duty

DIED,

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 21st ult., after a lingering illness of eight weeks, Rev. WM. H WILLIS, in the 49th year of his age. He was a consistent man and stood high in the esteem of his neighbors As a local minister in the Methodist church, he shared largely the affections of his congregation.

In Moore county, on the 29th August, Mrs. MARGARET WICKER, wife of Jordan Wicker, daughter of little Daniel McIver, aged 59 years, 9 months and 1 day. It is good to attend to the reading of the Word of God and to bear the troubles of this life with faith, hope and patience, as she did. Also, on the 20th day of April, in the Fair Ground hospital at Raleigh, WARREN B WICKER, son of Jordan Wicker, aged 19 years, 4 months and 18 days

In Panola, Panola Co., Miss., on the 21st Aug 1863, Mrs. ELIZABETH BLEDSOE, relict of the late Aaron Bledsoe, Esq. She was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist E. Church. She died in the full hope of a blissful future

Raleigh papers please copy.

In Clark county, Ala., July 30, Mrs. ALEXENA A DUMAS, daughter of Mrs. Emeline A. Robinson, and consort of John E. Dumas, of Co. I, 30th Reg. Alabama Vols. She was formerly of Montgomery county, N. C.

In Salem, on the 11th inst, after a protracted illness, Mr. LEWIS BELO, aged 50 years and 10 days. Also, recently in that vicinity, FRANCIS REICH, from disease contracted in the army,

On the 9th inst., at the residence of his father in Moore county, N. C., after a long and painful illness, B. Parker Wicker, of Capt Kelly's Co. "E," 50th N. C. Reg't.

On the 4th inst., at General Hospital in Wilmington, N. C., A. Jackson Stewart, of Co. F. 50th N. C. Reg't. Wicker and Stewart were good soldiers, ever at their post. We tender our sympathies to their relatives and friends F.

PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

MYRTLE Leaves, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, now in press. Second edition—a book peculiarly adapted to the times—suited alike to the soldier in camp and those at home. Price $1 50.

MORVEN AND LINDA.—A tale of a soldier's Bible [illegible]—an extract from Myrtle Leaves—a pretty poem, [illegible]. Price per hundred, $10 00.

MYRTLE AND OTHER POEMS, by Thos. H. Hill. Second edition: "It operates on every page with perfect [illegible] of thought and expression."—*Church Intelligencer.* "This is true, genuine poetry."—*Salisbury Banner.* Price $1 00.

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Also, a few copies of FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR. Also, a variety of STERLING & CAMPBELL'S Publications, Spellers, Readers, &c.

WARREN'S SURGERY, a splendid work for Physicians as home or in camp. It is gotten up in neat style and is well written. Price $5 00.

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BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 1. 60*tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863. Daniel Watson, Adm'r of Jennett Watson, dec'd, *vs.* Murdoch McKenzie, Nancy McKen

ENGLISH OPINION.

Secretary Seward issued on the 12th ult. a long diplomatic circular, "No 89," announcing the speedy downfall of the rebellion, setting forth the causes of our long successful resistance, &c &c; all to be used abroad by the Ministers to whom it was sent for the benefit of yankeedom and the injury of the Confederacy. Its purport and its effect abroad may be gathered from the following British comment:—

From the London Times, Sept. 4

Mr. Seward's diplomatic circular, which we published yesterday, consists of a proposition, an argument, and an application. His proposition is that the statesmen of England and France having conceived at the beginning of the American war a belief that the restoration of the Union was an impossibility, persist in that belief to the present hour. His argument resolves itself into a long narrative of the campaigns of the last twelve months, and this historical compendium is then applied to the purpose of correcting the prevailing belief, and impressing the two Western Powers with convictions more favorable to the Federal cause. In its object this State paper is certainly intelligible. Mr Seward is perfectly accurate in his presumption that the statesmen of France and England—he might have included, indeed, those of the rest of Europe—do consider to this very day that the old American Union can never be reconstructed. It is natural, too, that he should be desirous of removing this conviction, but the argument which he employs for this purpose is both ineffective and needless—needless, because we all knew beforehand every particle of his story, and ineffective because, even if we accept it exactly as it is presented to us, it leaves our conclusions just what they were.

The truth is, the course of the American war has taken us by surprise. When we first arrived at the conclusion that the South could never be coerced into reunion at the point of the sword we still anticipated prompt military success on the part of the North. The only reserve affecting our judgment was a doubt about the earnestness and unanimity of the South in claiming independence. That condition being satisfied, we considered that though twenty millions of men were certainly stronger than nine millions, they were not so much stronger as to have any chance of subjugating these nine millions, dispersed as they were over an almost illimitable territory. We hardly doubted the immediate superiority of the North in the field. The general expectation of Englishmen was that the South would soon be overrun, that its seaports would be all captured and occupied, and that strong Federal garrisons would hold its chief towns. In short, we anticipated that the first six months, or at any rate the first year of the war, would see the prostration of the Confederates thus far completed; but it was then that we thought the hopelessness of the work would begin to be felt

If at that time we could have foreseen that the successes of the North after more than two years of desperate fighting would amount only to the achievements now recounted with so much complacency by Mr. Seward, we should have thought the task of the Washington Government more impracticable than ever. We venture to add that Mr. Seward himself would have been very much of the same opinion. We think it may be said with some truth, that if the Federal Government had, at the beginning of the year 1861, foreseen that in the middle of the year 1863 the seceding States would still be free, Richmond and Charleston still safe, and Washington in some little danger, the war would never have been undertaken at all. That Mr. Seward, at this period of the strife, should be reduced to sing a pæan over the deliverance of the North from the invasion of a Southern army, is about the strongest possible proof of the hopelessness of his cause.

The Federals thought to sweep the Southern States with their irresistible forces. At first they actually imagined that three months and 70,000 men would suffice for the work. A single battle taught them the extent of this miscalculation; and though they still limited the time to "ninety days," they expanded the armament to 700,000 soldiers. The 700,000 did no more than the 70,000—in fact, they were defeated in the East, and evenly matched in the West. All that can be said at this moment of Northern exultation is that the Federals have taken two places on the Mississippi after sieges three times as tedious and as costly as they were expected to be, and that they have not had their own capital occupied by the enemy, as seemed highly probable two months ago. Mr. Seward, while coloring his history as favorably as he can, is compelled to talk of drawn battles as events creditable to the Federal arms; and the very paper which is designed to show the unquestionable ascendancy of the North speaks of the "necessity of covering the national capital," and the absolute equality of the belligerent forces in its immediate vicinity.

There might be some purpose in Mr. Seward's present exposition if either we in this country of the Americans in the Federal States had begun by regarding the belligerents as equally matched, and the war as likely to be protracted on even terms for a long series of years. This, however, was not the case, and we are therefore not much impressed with the moderate balance of success which Mr. Seward claims for his own side. In point of fact, taking one field with another, the South has had a greater share of victory than the North, its only conspicuous failure, indeed, was in an attempt to bring the war to a close by the capture of the Northern capital. Even now Gen. Lee is by all accounts more likely to resume the offensive than Gen Meade, and though we do not hear that the Federals are preparing immediately to invade the territories of the Confederates, we do hear that the Confederates may be expected at any moment in the country of the Federals. This is not much of a case for a Power pretending so distinctly to superiority as to complain that the character of a belligerent is accorded to its rival. On that point indeed, let any one read Mr. Seward's own descriptions, in this very document, of the strength, the numbers, and the bearing of the Confederate armies, and then say if the South be not entitled to the designation of a belligerent. Why, in recording the battle of Antietam, the Federal Secretary is actually compelled to expatiate on the identical qualities of the contending forces, and to add that the Northern soldiers were then proved, for the first time, to be not inferior in heroism and valor.

Practically, then, the very gist and essence of Mr. Seward's argument is fatal to its object. If all is true that he tells us, that all is infinitely short of what we were prepared to take for granted two years ago, without being any the more sanguine of Northern success. We thought the North would overrun the South in a brief campaign, but would then find the difficulties begin. Mr. Seward tells us that after two years of mortal struggle the North has not overrun a quarter of the South—having the real difficulty still in prospect as before. We only conclude from this that the Federals have not even that superiority for which we gave them credit; and that the relative strength of the Confederates is by so much the greater. If Mr. Seward really wishes to make converts of French and English statesmen, he must adopt a very different form of argument. He must show us either that the South is evincing a readiness to yield, or that the North has a policy which will admit of the restoration of the Union without this submission. But he shows neither of these things. On the contrary, he tells us that the Southern President has just proclaimed a levy *en masse*, while of his own Government he says nothing, except that it is preparing to prosecute the war as before. But what is to be the end? Europe thinks that the reconstruction of the Union by force of arms is an impossibility, and a very great number of Americans are of the same opinion. Europe also sees distinctly that the South gives not the slightest sign of concession, while even the fortunes of the war are not, upon the whole, very unevenly balanced. Not, therefore, without reason do we persist in our original opinions on the subject; but though Mr. Seward has thus lost his pains, we can console him with the assurance that, so far as we are concerned, they were needlessly expended. If his object was merely to deter us from intervention, it is safe in spite of the failure of this argument. In the "domestic controversies," which have cost upwards of 500,000 lives and at least five hundred millions of money in two years, we have not the least design of interfering. The "adjustment" of these little matters we are ready to leave to Americans themselves as "exclusively" as Mr. Seward can desire; and if we add another remark upon a point so certain, it is merely to suggest that people who thus busy themselves even superfluously in deprecating our intervention might be a little less forward in threatening us with the extremities which would drive us to intervene.

Recognition.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes that "private advices state that the Emperor of the French has notified Baron de Gros that he is a standing applicant for co-operation with England in the American question, and that the time is at hand when he must act alone if England refuses. My informant says this news comes from the highest sources."

The Virginia Banks all Right.—The following resolution was adopted by the Banks of Richmond at a meeting held on Wednesday:

Resolved, That henceforth the Banks of this city will receive and give currency to all Treasury notes issued for circulation by the Confederate States.

The medical men of Paris recommend the following way of administering castor oil to children: The quantity of oil prescribed is peured into a small earthen pan over a moderate fire, an egg broken into it and stirred up so as to form something like what cooks call frittered eggs. When it is done, a little salt or sugar, or a few drops of orange water, or some currant jelly, should be added. The sick child will eat it eagerly and never discover the fraud.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. **THOMAS C. FULLER** as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut. Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

FOR several weeks past a Card has appeared in the Fayetteville Observer and in the Wilmington Journal, suggesting my name as a candidate for Congress. Sometime before any one had been announced I was frequently requested to become a candidate. I then stated, that if this should appear to be the general wish of the District, I was willing that my friends should announce my name. Since that time I have been applied to by influential persons from every county in the District, and urged to become a candidate.

Under these circumstances, I feel called upon to say that, if my fellow citizens should see fit to elect me, I should esteem it a very high honor to be chosen their Representative, and would devote myself earnestly to the discharge of the important duties of that responsible trust.

There is one great question for the Representative of the people, at this time, to consider, and that is, how the entire energies of the Government, within its constitutional limits, can be best exerted to secure an early and successful termination of this great struggle for the independence of the Confederate States.

It is true there may be divisions amongst us upon minor questions of policy, but I believe and trust that the great body of the people of North Carolina are firmly united in the resolution that "the separation from the late United States is final, and that for the independence they have asserted they will accept no alternative."

Yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT STRANGE.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1863. 65-3tpd

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of Thomas Waddill, deceased, will offer for sale,

On Thursday, the 1st of October next,

At the FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

All the Household & Kitchen Furniture

Belonging to said Estate. The articles consist of Beds, Blankets, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Plates, Knives, and Forks, Cooking Utensils, &c.

—ALSO—

1 Horse and Carriage; 1 one Horse Wagon, Cows and Hogs.

Terms at sale. W. McL. McKAY, Ex'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1863. 66ts

Sale Postponed.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, October 8th, 1863. 65-its

WANTED,

A MILLER experienced in grinding Flour, to take charge of the Merchant Mills in Fayetteville, N. C., on the first day of November 1863. A good recommendation will be required

It is with great pleasure, now that my circumstances favor, to contribute something to the comfort and support of the needy families of our patriotic and self-sacrificing soldiery, that I propose to grind free of toll the corn they may need for their own use; and I appeal to the patriotism and philanthropy of all mill owners to join me in this attempt to ameliorate the condition of the poor of the land and advance the cause of our afflicted country.

Who now will respond?

Applications will be entertained if addressed to

W. C. McDANIEL,

54th N. C. Reg't, Heke's Brigade,

Early's Division, A. N. V.

Sept. 14, 1863. 66-3t

Just received and for sale,

25 BBLS. light brown SUGAR, by the bbl.

10 " Cooking Soda.

10 " English Copperas.

5 " N. O. Syrup.

150 dozen Mason's Blacking.

For sale by H. McMILLAN.

Sept. 21, 1863. 65 4tipd

Camp of the 24th N. C. T.

MOST affectionate, kind, assuming, highly esteemed, and ever reverenced Loveley:—By chance my attention was called to your loving letter in the Observer of the 14th Sept., set forth as a declaration to the world and the rest of mankind that you had become smitten with the charming eloquence of Tim & Bill in their advertisement. An unlucky fisherman sometimes catches a crab, but in this case an unfortunate lover has caught a tartar. Your description of your sublime ugliness meets my most hearty disapproval. You speak of your property, I guess you have some kinky heads, merely from the supposition that you received your Ethiopian education from Pomp or Dinah. Don't trouble the dentist with your dilapidated gums for the one tooth you have is sufficient to cause the universal world to stand in awe of its prodigious dimensions. As Tim has information of the whereabouts of his lost rib, I will appoint the time for me and you forty-eleven days after the resurrection. No more through the press.

1tpd BILL'S SUCCESSOR.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

THE CURRENCY AND THE COTTON LOAN.

It is high time that the people of this Confederacy, who have the ability, should exhibit their good sense and patriotism, by voluntarily coming to the aid of the Government in its endeavors to rectify the currency, and place the national finances upon a safe basis for the future. The success of our revolution depends quite as much upon the measures adopted to sustain the credit of the Government, as upon the numbers and efficiency of the armies in the field—indeed, the two are inseparably connected. The latter is dependent on the former; and the only doubt of our independence hangs upon the possible indifference or supineness of the people in responding heartily to the wants of the treasury. Self interest, self-protection demands of the Southern people that they come up *en masse* to the aid of the Government, and, with a will, provide means for the common defence by taking the loans offered for their investment. If the currency be shorn of its present redundancy, and provision be made against its further increase from future issues, then the apprehension of failure from financial embarrassments is at an end. This debt is our debt. It is due to ourselves. We have no heavy account, and are not likely to have any, to settle with other nations.

First let us deal with the present volume of currency. It amounts, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to about $450,000,000. If it can be brought within $200,000,000, it comes back to a healthy condition. If this could be accomplished in no other way, it would be for the interest of the holders of this currency to make up a common purse and make a present to the Treasury of the excess, provided they were insured against a renewal of the redundancy by continued issues. The currency being once reduced within its proper limits, what would be left to them would be of more real value than the entire amount is now, especially with the prospect of constant increase.

But this patriotic surrender of a part of their wealth, for their country's good and their own, is not required. The Cotton Loan offers a full equivalent. This loan proposes an investment and withdrawal of the currency to the extent of $250,000,000. The interest it bears is large—six per cent., payable in cotton at 12 cents per pound, or in coin, annually on the 1st of June. If paid in cotton, the holder of each bond of $1000 receives annually one bale of cotton weighing about 500 pounds. The calculation is easily made what this will amount to, and is sufficiently attractive to absorb the loan, if there is any faith left in the moneyed circles of the Confederacy.

Let this loan be taken; let the further issue of treasury notes be substituted by a well devised system of loans, by the issue of bonds based upon a definite and permanent security. Let the amount hereafter raised by taxation bear a proper proportion to the increase of indebtedness, then the currency is healed, and the expenses of the Government decreased as prices feel the effect of the improved currency; a large part of these expenses supplied by the tax in money and in kind, and we return to a period of comparative safety and confidence.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

No Failure.—The South, in this war, *must not meet with failure.* We have put our hands to the plow, and it is too late even though we were ever so anxious, to look back, or to grow weary of our undertaking. It is to our interest, saying nothing of honor or duty, which are the first incentives, it is to our interest, to resist the invader till we are left alone in the possession of our rights as freemen, with the Confederacy permanently established. Even if it be many long and wearisome years before the morn of our triumph shall have dawned, the benefits that will follow, and which will be left as an inheritance for our children, will be ample recompense for our sacrifices and sufferings of to-day and to-morrow.

Greensboro' Patriot.

A Soldier of the "True Grit."—We are informed that a soldier belonging to a North Carolina regiment, whose name we could not learn, displayed his patriotism in a most exemplary manner a few days since. He obtained a furlough of eighteen days to visit his wife and children whom he had not seen for two years, and had come as far as Gordonsville on his way home, when he heard a report that the Yankees were advancing in force, and a general engagement looked for. Although the train was about to start for Richmond, this gallant soldier resolved to return to his regiment and take part in the expected fight. Such a man is worth a brigade of skulkers or deserters.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Good Example.—R. F. Simonton, Esq., who owns a tanyard near this place, for a length of time has supplied the families of soldiers with leather for shoes at half-price and will continue in future to do so; and we learn of many instances where Mr. Simonton has supplied leather for shoes to the poor free of charge. These good deeds Mr. Simonton is doing at his own cost, without remuneration or the hope of reward; while much of his time is being devoted, otherwise, to the public welfare. Many thousands of dollars are in this manner devoted to charity, and to render the families of our brave soldiers comfortable, by a patriotic and public spirited citizen moving in the quiet walks of life. A worthy example for all to follow.

Iredell Express.

War with England.—The N. Y. Herald says the probability of a war with England or with France, or with both of these Powers combined, is now the general and absorbing topic of conversation, and even exercises a considerable influence upon the speculations in Wall Street.

Bragg's Victory at Charleston.—At Charleston, on Wednesday last, Gen. Beauregard having received a dispatch from Bragg announcing a complete victory over Rosecranz, at noon a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired, by order, from each of our batteries; even Fort Sumter joined in the salute.

Anecdote of Gen. Ewell.—When Gen. Ewell entered Carlisle, Penn., the clergymen of the city called upon him in a body and asked whether they might open their churches on the ensuing Sunday.

"Certainly," said Gen. Ewell, "I wish myself to attend Church."

They retired but soon reappeared, and in the most deferential tone inquired whether he objected to their praying for the President of the United States.

"Not at all," replied Gen. Ewell, "I know of no man who is more in need of your prayers."

The yankee preachers silently withdrew.

Richmond Whig.

Gen. Burnside.—It was lately stated in the yankee papers that this General had resigned. The Washington Republican says that he did tender his resignation, after completing his campaign in Tennessee, with a view to attending to his private business, which needed his personal attention; but that President Lincoln promptly replied, complimenting Burnside upon his brilliant success in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and requested him to remain in the field with his present command—the army of Ohio. Burnside responded, that if the public service required it he would sacrifice his private interests and comply with the President's request. He accordingly remains at the head of his army.

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.

A Washington letter to the Chicago Times, bearing date the 26th ult., gives the following version of the late news relative to our navy fitting out in England:

There is a great stir about the navy department to-day. It is said that a special agent of the Government who was sent over to England some time ago to ascertain the real facts about the alleged fitting out of a fleet of iron clad Confederate steamers at British ports, returned to this country in the steamer City of Baltimore, which arrived at New York on the 24th, and reached this city yesterday afternoon. I have ascertained pretty nearly the burden of his intelligence, which is in substance as follows.

Mr. Mason, in a quiet way, is doing quite as much for the South in England as Mr. Slidell in Paris, and can show a great deal more for his labors than Mr. Slidell can. Besides the tangible evidences of his success of which I will speak presently, he has received certain secret assurances from the English Government, and from the leading members of both houses of Parliament, which were communicated to the Confederate Government at Richmond some time ago, and which render it certain that, notwithstanding all professions to the contrary, there is a perfect understanding between the English and French Governments on the subject of the acknowledgment of Southern independence and active intervention in behalf of the South, and that, when that acknowledgment or intervention does take place, those two powerful nations will be found to be acting in perfect accord, so that if we go to war with one of them in consequence, we will have to fight them both, and the South besides.

There are now in different parts of England and Scotland no less than thirteen of the largest and most powerful iron-clad steamers, in different stages of completion, besides six that are now on their way across the ocean. Most of them are at Liverpool. Two of them are at Glasgow, two at Greenock, and one at Dunbarton. Of the six now crossing the ocean, two were built at Dunbarton, and two at Liverpool. Of the thirteen vessels first named above, one was launched at Liverpool some weeks ago, and her machinery was being put in place on the 10th inst. She was to have been ready for sea by the 20th inst., and would sail at once. Her officers and crew were all at Liverpool. The first mate and nearly half the crew were English sailors, and first rate seamen. Two other steamers were launched on the 1st and 3d inst., and were being fitted with their machinery and armament during the first ten days of this month. They will both be ready for sea during the first week in September. The remaining ten vessels will be completed and launched before the end of August.

I have spoken of these vessels as steamers, which they are. But some of them are rams of the most powerful description, and others have two turrets, and are furnished with guns of far more destructive power than any now in use in America. All of them are iron or steel-plated, all have powerful armaments, and all are built so as to be not merely seaworthy, but also to excel in speed any iron clad vessel now afloat.

The agent of the Government referred to above is said to have ascertained beyond all doubt the purposes and destination of this rebel fleet. The six now on the way are to make direct for Charleston, to raise the blockade and siege of that city, and to drive away or destroy the Federal iron clad fleet now at work there. The other thirteen are to be dispatched as soon as ready, six to New York, four to Philadelphia, and three to Boston. These cities are to be attacked, and the defences and all the Government property and national vessels at each place destroyed.

The Operations of Our Cruisers.—The destructive effect of the operations of our cruisers upon the foreign commerce of the Yankees, may be estimated, says the Richmond Whig, from the following remarks of a distinguished citizen of this Confederacy, now in England. Writing from London, he says:

"I was struck the week that I was in Liverpool with the absence of the Yankee flag. I spent a day in the Offings, and crossed the river once or twice for every day that I was there, and yet I saw not a single vessel either arriving or departing under that banner. The war risks run as high as 30 per cent., and most of their vessels that are engaged in the foreign trade are under the British flag. This accounts for the small number of captures that we hear of now."

Good Effects of Guerilla Warfare.—The late Federal raiders in North Mississippi were roughly handled by the justly incensed people of that section on their retreat. Guerilla parties greeted them with bullets, from nearly every dense thicket through which they passed; many a Federal thief was sent to his long home by unseen hands. At the Coldwater crossing alone a party of Confederates with double barrelled shot guns killed 16 and wounded 30. The concealed party in that place certainly gave a good account of themselves.

If our people in every section through which a Federal raid is made would give as good account of themselves as the North Mississippians have, the promiscuous plundering business of our foes outside their lines would soon cease. Nothing is more dreadful to the human mind than the idea of being shot down by an unseen enemy. Besides our oppressors are cowards at heart, and will avoid all sections where they think the people are prepared to give them a warm and deserved reception. The example set by the gallant Mississippians is a good one. Let it be followed by our people everywhere a body of Federal thieves show themselves.—*Rich. Whig.*

Guerrillas were also firing upon all vessels on the Mississippi.

Valuable Oil and Whetstone Quarry in Lunenburg County.—A correspondent writes us concerning the discovery of a whetstone quarry in the county of Lunenburg, Virginia, on the lands of Thomas Shackelton, Esq.

The writer goes on to say:—"In that quarry may be found various grades of grit, from the fine grindstone, through the intermediate grades, up to the fine oil stone, and I may also add, in quantities commensurate with the demands of the Southern Confederacy. The above quarry is within twelve or fourteen miles of Meherrin Depot on the Richmond and Danville railroad, the nearest point of railroad transportation. I am informed that some four hundred pounds of the stone was taken to the west, and there it was found so valuable that it sold, in its native state, for one dollar per pound. This is, at the present time, when all trade in such articles with Yankeedom has been prohibited, one of no little importance to all who work in wood and leather. In making this statement I would say that my only object is to call attention to it, not being interested in it personally any way whatever."—*Examiner.*

The Interview between the Commissioners.—. The interview between Col. Ould and Gen. Meredith, at City Point, on Monday, resulted in nothing really substantial, although Col. Ould made a proposition to the Federal Commissioner relative to the exchange of officers, which, if accepted, will secure the release of all our officers now in captivity at the North. We do not know the nature of the proposition, though we may say that Gen. Meredith regarded it with favor. He, however, being clothed with no power over the matter, has to consult the Gov't at Washington.—*Examiner.*

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 21st have reached Richmond.

The New York Times of that date contains telegraphic accounts of the opening of the great battle in Tennessee. The fight commenced at 11 o'clock on Saturday and lasted until 6 P. M., with various success, but closing for the day with the yankee lines as at the beginning. The loss said to be heavy in wounded, but slight in killed. Rosecrans telegraphed to Halleck at Washington that "in the early part of the fight the enemy drove us some distance, capturing seven guns. Later in the action, however, we drove the enemy, re occupying all our lost ground and capturing ten pieces of artillery. A number of prisoners, representing 45 regiments, were captured by our forces."

So far so good for the yankees. But there is a postscript dated 4 A. M. Monday morning as follows:

Bad News from Rosecranz—Defeat of our Army in Georgia—Its Retreat to Chattanooga—No Details.—We have the following brief and very painful news from General Rosecranz's army. The occupation of the telegraph lines for military purposes prevents, for the present, the transmission of details:

"LOUISVILLE, September 21—12:45, a m—Our army under General Rosecranz has been badly beaten and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by Bragg, with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Joe Johnston."

The Expedition to Texas—Its Defeat.—The yankees have been exulting over the departure of an expedition for Texas, the destination of which was vaguely hinted at as being the Rio Grande, &c. A correspondent of the Times, writing from New Orleans under date 12th September, lets the cat out of the bag, and shows that the yankees "caught a Tartar" where they least expected to find him.

The expedition consisted of three gunboats and some transports with troops, and was directed against Sabine Pass, the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas.

The attack on our fortifications at the Pass was made on the 8th ult., by the gunboats Clifton, carrying 9 guns; the Sachem, mounting a battery of rifled guns, and the Arizona, with a powerful battery.

The Confederate forts did not reply for some time, until the boats were within point blank range, when a terrific fire burst upon them. The Sachem and Clifton both had their steam chests exploded by the shots from the forts, which crashed through the iron plating, scalding to death a number of the gunners and sailors. The remaining boat, the Arizona, kept up the fight for a while, but finally backed out of range.

The Times' correspondent does not say that any of the boats were captured, but what else can be inferred from the following extract?

"The Clifton had on board, beside her regular crew of 100 men, 75 sharpshooters, and the Sachem 30 sharpshooters—all of whom were captured, with the exception of 7 men from the Clifton, who swam ashore, ran down the beach, and were taken off by a small boat.

"The loss of the armament of the Clifton is unquestionably a serious one; her powerful battery of rifled guns being one of the most effective in the service. The boats, however, are so much damaged that the guns, to be of any service to the enemy, will have to be removed from them and remounted, and, consequently, it will be a long time before they can be made available.

"The amount of killed and wounded I have not been able to ascertain, though they are not supposed to be heavy. I am happy to add that Captains Crocker and Johnson are neither thought to have been killed or wounded, but both prisoners."

Another letter thus sums up the disaster:

Just as soon, however, as an attempt was made to land, the rebels poured in shot thick and fast, which they sent through and through our gunboats, and very soon sunk one—the Sachem—and blew up another. All our sharpshooters on one of the boats were captured, and it was only by prompt and rapid movements that the Commanding General, Franklin, managed to get away.

Important from New Orleans.—By an arrival from New Orleans, 13th inst, the New York World has the following important advices:

It was known to the French Consul at New Orleans, and others, that the French had occupied Matamoras with 4,000 or 5,000 men within a few days. A collision was anticipated between the French and Federal gunboats at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on some matter connected with cotton and Confederate supplies here.

The feeling in regard to intervention was recently indicated by an advance of five per cent. in Confederate funds.

Ex-Gov Morehead, of Kentucky, who is now in Paris, it is positively alleged, has written to friends in New York that Napoleon and Jeff. Davis have formed a secret treaty of recognition through the agency of Slidell.

Foreign.—Foreign papers of the 5th speak with more than usual confidence of French recognition or intervention.

Papers of the 9th say that the English Government had resolved to detain two suspected rebel rams now in the Mersey.

The Archduke Maximilian has accepted the Mexican throne.

Later.—The Baltimore American, of the 22d inst., contains a telegram dated Washington, Sept. 21st, which says that the Republican extra has the following: The enemy attacked Rosecranz again on Sunday, about 9 o'clock, A. M., with overwhelming numbers, and the battle raged fiercely all day. According to the latest accounts received here, two of Rosecranz' divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion, but from eight to ten thousand afterwards rallied and succeeded in getting back to their places, whilst the balance of the army had not given way at all. At latest advices, Rosecranz was driving the advance of the rebel army back. The number of killed and wounded on both sides will not fall short of 30,000. Rosecrans cannot be driven from his position, should the rebels prove twice as strong as they are represented to be. Burnside has not reinforced Rosecranz as was expected.

The Washington Chronicle of the 21st says: "From private information, of a strictly reliable nature, we learn that the Rams now building in England will not be permitted by that Government to go at large, but will be escorted to France by an English war steamer, and delivered to the owners, who are Frenchmen.

Gold in New York was 139½—a large advance.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—An officer direct from Louisiana brings most cheering news from the Trans-Mississippi department. Our army is in fine condition and of formidable strength. They are in good spirits and eager for an advance of the enemy in Arkansas. Except a few unimportant points on the Mississippi and that part of country directly opposite New Orleans, the enemy occupies but a small portion of West Louisiana.

The report of the wholesale slaughter of negro troops at Richmond, Louisiana, by Taylor's forces, is confirmed by him.

No fear is expressed of our ability to successfully defend the Trans-Mississippi department. Everything in that quarter wears a similar aspect. The crops are unprecedented, the health of the troops excellent, and the people sanguine of our final success.—*Richmond Examiner.*

WAR NEWS

The Battle in Tennessee.—ATLANTA, Sept 23.—It is stated on authority deemed reliable, that the enemy burned all his stores at Chattanooga, and there are no yankees in arms south of the Tennessee River to-day. No confirmation of the occupation of Chattanooga by General Bragg has been received, but it is generally believed. Information comes in slowly, as our front reaches from all the available channels of communication.

The estimates of our loss are variously estimated at five thousand, of which five-sixths are wounded, the most slightly. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, is variously placed at twenty-five to thirty-five thousand.

Large quantities of arms and baggage have been brought to the various depots in our rear.

The pursuit goes on. The latest report is the following telegram:

"TUNNELL HILL, Sept. 22, 9 P M.—The latest from Head Quarters states that our army is near Chattanooga and expects to be there to-morrow. Rumor says that we occupied it to-night."

Private advices say that two thousand prisoners are on the down trains to-day.

A large corps of bridge builders were sent to the front, and orders issued to examine the Railroad from Dalton to Chattanooga, via Cleveland. It is supposed that the trains will run on to Chattanooga to-day, as the road to Cleveland is known to be good; that from Cleveland to Chattanooga is not known to be destroyed.

A dispatch was received this morning from Ringgold, by Capt. Butler, Bragg's operator, to the Nashville refugees here, which says come on home, the road is clear.

RICHMOND, Sept 25.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Bragg:

"To Gen. S. Cooper:—NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN., via RINGGOLD, GEO., Sept. 24.—The report from Gen. Hood last night was favorable. Our prisoners will reach 7000, of whom 2000 are wounded. We have 25 stand of colors and guidons, and 36 pieces of artillery, and have already collected over 15,000 small arms—over and above those left on the field by our killed and wounded, and more are being found. BRAXTON BRAGG.

ATLANTA, Sept. 25.—Several trains of wounded and prisoners have arrived and their report of the state of affairs is conflicting. We are inclined to believe that the enemy is fortifying Chattanoogs. Our lines are within 4 miles of that place.

Officers state that Rosecranz had sent two flags of truce asking permission to bury his dead and relieve the wounded. Bragg rejected both, replying that he had enough yankee prisoners to bury the dead and yankee surgeons to attend the wounded.

There was no fighting yesterday. The yankee prisoners have an abundance of counterfeit Confederate money; 7 of them were brought in irons for passing it.

From the West.—MOBILE, Sept. 24.—The Advertiser has a telegram dated Memphis, Sept. 17th, which says that Kirby Smith is reported to have fallen back from Little Rock. The Federals under Blunt have occupied Fort Smith, driving out Cabell.

Burnside claims to have captured 3000 prisoners and 14 pieces of artillery at Cumberland Gap.

The Imperial, Hiawatha, and Port Bay Belle, were burned on the 13th at St. Louis by a rebel incendiary.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.—A cavalry fight took place on Tuesday, near Liberty Mills, about six miles above Orange Court House. We had about 1,800 troops engaged, under Gen. Stuart, while the enemy had some 4,000, under Gens. Buford and Fitzpatrick. The enemy crossed the river above the position occupied by Stuart, and at one time had our cavalry nearly surrounded, but they cut their way out, with a reported loss of 125 killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. Stuart was compelled by overwhelming numbers to fall back, and it is said that he left his dead and wounded in the enemy's hands. Seventy eight Yankees captured in the engagement were brought down by the Central train last evening.

We have received the following note from the correspondent of the Press Association: "The last reports say that the enemy has crossed the Rapidan with infantry and artillery, and we were gradually falling back. If so, the 'big fight' will take place this week."—*Rich. Examiner, 24th.*

A Fight on the Coast.—WILMINGTON, Sept. 25.—On the 23d inst., the enemy landed a party on the beach near the wreck of the Steamship Phantom, 22 miles Northeast of Wilmington, and attempted to board, but were fired at and whipped off by a party of 50 men from the 50th N. C. T., concealed by orders of Lt. Wortham behind the banks. We certainly killed 3 and mortally wounded 1 of the enemy who died yesterday at the camp of the 50th. How many more were wounded or killed is not known, as the rest were in boats and escaped to the ship. The sharpshooters were under command of Capts Adams and Burch. Officers and men behaved very gallantly. The enemy shelled the wreck and the beach until 3 P. M. yesterday, when the last of the blockaders got up steam and left. Our people are now at work under the direction of the Capt. of the Phantom, in saving all that they can.—*Journal.*

Marine Losses.—The Confederate States st'r Phantom, from Bermuda, was chased ashore near Topsail Inlet by the blockading fleet yesterday morning. She had a valuable cargo of government stores, &c. We have been unable to obtain any further particulars. The crew all made their escape in boats.

The Steamer Arabian on going out at New Inlet bar one night last week was forced back by the blockaders, got aground, and has gone to pieces near Fort Fisher. She was loaded principally with cotton. Vessel and cargo a total loss, all of which falls on private parties.

Wilmington Journal 24th.

It is reported this morning on the streets that the steamers "Elizabeth" and "Advance" have been captured by the blockaders. From the best information we can obtain we are led to believe that the reported capture of the Elizabeth is very probably correct. So far as the Advance is concerned we have not been able to obtain any information upon which to base a definite conclusion, and entertain strong hopes that that noble ship is still safe. Possibly the report may prove to be erroneous in both cases.—*Ib., 25th.*

The Trans-Mississippi.—The Governors of the Trans-Mississippi States, Moore of Louisiana, Lubbock of Texas, Flannagan of Arkansas, and Reynolds of Missouri, met for purposes of consultation and concert of action, at Marshall, Texas, about the middle of August. The meeting, which was held at the suggestion of Lieut. Gen. Holmes, was attended and participated in by several of the Judges and Senators and other distinguished citizens of those States. The consultation was private and the measures determined on are very properly kept secret; but the Governors have issued an address to the people in which they state that they came to a thorough understanding with Gen. Holmes, and will unanimously sustain the vigorous and decided policy he proposes to pursue. The bold tone and cheering assurances of the address are such as we expected from the representatives of the brave people who live beyond the Father of Waters. The warning given by the fall of New Orleans, they say, has not been unheeded, "and the interval since that event has been but to develop the great resources of the department."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.

THE LATE BATTLE.—It is beyond question that the Battle of the Chicksmanga was a great Confederate success, but it was not "complete"—for it left Rosecranz in possession of Chattanooga, which he is said to be fortifying. It is already so strong that Gen. Bragg has not felt himself in a condition immediately to follow up his victory by assaulting Rosecranz in it. Whether he will be able to do so remains to be seen. It is reported, indeed, that the yankees have evacuated it, and recrossed the Tennessee, but that wants confirmation. Gen. Bragg's dispatch of the 24th is as late as anything we have, and he does not allude to any such important event. The latest Atlanta paper received here (the 24th) says it was reported on high authority that our forces would occupy Chattanooga that day.

We have but few particulars of the battle since our last. They will be found under the proper head.

The Richmond Whig of the 25th says:—

"Rosecranz still hangs on about Chattanooga. Both armies are now probably stronger than they were at the beginning of the battle, and the decisive struggle is yet to occur, unless Bragg should think it wise to attempt to manœuvre his badly worsted adversary into a surrender, for which there seems a magnificent opportunity. Such a feat would be by far the most splendid success of the war, and would, in all probability, bring it to a speedy close; for the attempt to raise fresh armies adequate to the re-conquest of the Mississippi Valley, would be futile. The public will watch with intense solicitude the events of the next few days.

REPORTED TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERACY.—Under the head of "Startling if True," the latest New York Herald publishes very conspicuously a letter from its Washington correspondent the substance of which we condense as follows:

That in November last Mr. Slidell informed President Davis that Louis Napoleon had consented to form an alliance offensive and defensive with the Confederacy, and to contribute his navy and 300,000 men on condition that France should have all the cotton growing territory West of the Mississippi, embracing Texas, half of Louisiana and Arkansas. To this the Southern representatives objected, being opposed to any foreign alliance, deeming even the government of the United States, properly administered, preferable to that. [This is undoubtedly false.] That rather than make such an alliance, Mr. Stephens was sent to Washington, with a professed purpose to arrange about exchange of prisoners, but with a real object of ascertaining whether some mutually satisfactory terms of compromise might not be made with Lincoln, so as to save the disgrace of inviting foreign aid at such a sacrifice of honor and territory. Refused permission even to go to Washington, the general sentiment was to form any alliance and submit to any conditions, rather than yield to the U. States. It is rumored that Mr. Stephens is therefore now in France, authorized to make a treaty ceding Texas only in consideration of 800,000 men and the French navy. This accounts for the confident tone of Mr. Stephens's speech at Charlotte, N. C., in which he said there was a certainty of success, and for "Gov. Vance's extraordinary proclamation, invoking the people of that State to stand by the Confederacy." There is reason to believe that the treaty is already concluded, the alliance already formed, and the French agent in Richmond to ascertain at what points the French troops are desired.

Such is the substance of this sensation story of the Herald, which doubtless had two objects in view. 1st, to make the Herald *sell*. 2d. to produce disaffection in Texas, where the yankees had just sent an expedition, from which they expected great results, but which, as will be seen in the accounts in to-day's Observer, was defeated and destroyed at Sabine Pass. Yet, while we do not at all credit the story of the cession of any part of the Confederate territory, we shall not be surprised to find that our government has made, or will make, a treaty with France giving that power certain commercial advantages for naval aid. The story about a land force we discredit altogether.

It may be, if our victory at Chattanooga should prove a very decided one, that no treaty at all with France may be desirable. Let us hope so. But, if obliged to get aid, the Confederacy could well afford commercial concessions in requital of it, and should grant them without hesitation.

N. C. TROOPS IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A letter from the 56th Reg't, dated at Trap Hill, (foot of the Blue Ridge,) Wilkes county, Sept. 22d, says:—

"Since I wrote last I have been on two expeditions into the mountains. During the first (which kept us out two or three days) the deserters ambushed us in the mountain gorges and fired at us, but no one was hit. During the second we were unmolested. We have caught some 80 or more deserters and conscripts; but the mountains are full of them, and it is almost impossible to catch them, as they can move from mountain to mountain as we approach. Gen'l Hoke has been with us nearly a week. He had great success in Yadkin—nearly all the deserters and conscripts came in. The country there is more level, and hence they are not so safe. We have the father of their "General" and "Colonel," a man named Smoot; besides a "Lieut. Col." named Brewer.

"I had a grand view yesterday of the Pilot Mountain, which is 40 miles distant."

SAD NEWS.—We grieve to learn that in one of the cavalry fights in Virginia last week, Mr. Charles Murphy, son of our esteemed countyman. David Murphy, Esqr. of Rockfish, was shot through the head and instantly killed. Capt. McKellar, of this county, to whose company Mr Murphy belonged, received a flesh wound in the arm and is in a hospital at Richmond. Mr Murphy had been married but a few months. The bereaved family have the earnest sympathy of the public.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE MARKET.—At a meeting of the subscribers to this fund, held on Friday afternoon last, Rules for the management of its business were adopted, and the following officers were chosen, viz: President, George W. Williams; Vice President, Henry L. Myrover; Directors, A. A. McKethan, Joseph A. Worth, A. McLean, E. J. Lilly, J. C. Haigh, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray. This Board of Officers will appoint a General Agent and other necessary assistants to accomplish the objects in view.

The Association adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That citizens in the town and county, who may not have been called on or have not yet subscribed, be invited to join the Association by contributing such amounts as may be convenient.

Notice was given at the meeting of a probable call upon the citizens of the town to subscribe a fund, in addition to that raised by taxes, for the support of indigent families during the coming winter. The citizens will no doubt respond, as always, to such an appeal.

STATE TAXES IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The Sheriff of this county has exhibited to us Mr. Comptroller Brogden's receipt for the taxes of this county paid in the State Treasury this year. The following are the principal items:—

Land	$7,687 12
Town Property	3,793 18
White Polls	476 40
Free Black Polls	50 40
Slaves	10,717 81
Money on hand or on deposit	3,652 05
Solvent debts due	514 59
Bank Dividends	2,862 00
Purchases of cotton for sale	761 39
Dividends &c. in Manufacturing Cos.	8,058 94
Salaries and Fees	515 40
Spiritous Liquors	3,432 30
Merchandize	2,734 41
Manufactures of cotton or woolen cloth, leather, iron, &c.	1,600 00
From 33 other objects of taxation, aggregate	3,217 87
	$50,053 87

The County and Town and Confederate taxes amount to vastly more than the above.

ANOTHER GOOD EXAMPLE.—We learn that Mr. Archibald C. Leach, residing near Gilopolis, Robeson county, has sold and still sells his corn to his needy neighbors at $1 per bushel, refusing to sell to others at the usual high prices.

YANKEE NEGRO SOLDIERS.—We think there is a plain and marked difference between the yankee free negroes who come as soldiers to fight against the South, and the Southern slaves whom the yankees arm and put in the battle against their owners; and that there should be a marked difference in their treatment when captured, if captured at all. It is a matter of taste with the white yankee, whether he will fight side by side with a negro. In many cases doubtless the negro is the more respectable animal. And it is for the yankee government and people to determine whether they are willing to go down in History as plainly confessing that they, twenty odd millions of whites, were unable to meet and conquer five millions of Southern people, and, getting tired of the disgraceful defeats they have suffered at the hands of a people so small and so effeminate as they have been wont to consider us, to call to their aid a few thousands of a degraded and despised race—far more degraded and despised at the North than at the South. If they are satisfied with these things, we, however it may add to our contempt and dislike of the yankees, have no further right to complain. We have no right, it seems to us, to treat a captured yankee of any color in any other light than as a prisoner of war. Unfortunately, as we think, the Confederate Congress passed a law to turn over to each State such yankee negroes as might be captured within its borders. We are not aware that the law has been enforced in any State but South Carolina, where upwards of twenty Massachusetts negroes, captured on Morris and James' Islands, have been delivered to the Governor and are now in jail in Charleston. Their detention as criminals has doubtless tended materially to interrupt the regular exchange of prisoners, and unnecessarily to embitter the feelings of the yankee people and government. It is said that a Court of Freeholders, such as is authorized in that State to try negro criminals, has been convened in Charleston, and has decided, after argument of counsel, that it has no jurisdiction over the matter. And there is some apprehension that the Legislature has just been convened by the Governor for the purpose, in part, of obtaining for some tribunal the jurisdiction thus disclaimed. The message of the Governor does not allude to the subject; but one of the first incidents of the session is a notice of a bill to define the powers of a court to try free persons of color found in arms against the State.

We hope that the Legislature will not adopt any measure calculated further to complicate the questions of the day, to embitter feelings on both sides, to interfere further with the exchange of prisoners, and needlessly to make a final settlement more difficult, when the time for settlement shall arrive. We do not believe that the Laws of Nations will justify our government in treating these free negro captives as any thing else than prisoners of war. And it is certain that the enlightened opinion of foreign nations will be against us if we refuse them that position. Under these laws and that opinion, it can scarcely be doubted that if South Carolina shall hang those negroes, Lincoln will hang as many Confederate white soldiers, probably selecting the most respectable citizens of South Carolina whom he may have in his hands. Now we would not have one Confederate soldier hanged for a thousand of these worthless Massachusetts free blacks, and so we hope that calm and wise counsels will prevail in the Legislature of South Carolina, and that no legislation will take place on the subject. Further, we trust that Congress will repeal the law which has given so much trouble in this one case, lest it lead to more in other States.

The case is altogether different with the Southern slave taken in arms. He has committed one of the highest crimes known to our laws; and whenever captured he should expiate his crime upon the gallows. No yankee uniform, or enlistment, or commission, can be allowed to shield him from the penalty he has incurred for a violation of the laws under which he was living, and to which he was clearly amenable.

OUTRAGES OF DESERTERS.—We have received a communication relative to the outrages of deserters and run-away conscripts in a particular section of the State, which we think it better to send directly to the Governor rather than to publish. We have accordingly given it that direction, and would remark to our correspondent, that he was probably not aware of the fact that a force has been sent into that section for the purpose of putting a stop to such things. This has no doubt been done at the instance of the Governor.

SUGAR CANE SIRUP.—We are glad to learn that a great deal of Chinese Sugar Cane has been cultivated this season in different parts of the State—perhaps it would be more proper to say, in all parts of the State. In Anson county we learn that it is supposed that 40,000 gallons of the Sirup will be made.

We have received from Col. Walter L. Steele of Richmond county, a bottle of very palatable spirits distilled by him as an experiment from the fermented skimmings of the boiled Sorghum juice. Col. S says, "the liquor is, I suppose, a Rum, and, whatever may be its quality, it is quite as *pure* an article as is usually met with. The cane after passing through the mill, if steeped in water and fermented, would, I believe, make an excellent article of alcohol, and it might be used for that purpose. I hope to make an experiment with it."

PARTIES IN OLD TIMES.—An antiquarian (not anticuated) friend has discovered among the records of this county an amusing document showing the strength of party feeling a quarter of a century ago, during the reign of Martin Van Buren. It is the poll list of one of the precinct elections in this county, the caption of which reads as follows, in the well-known hand writing of one of the judges of the election:

"The Election at Arch'd Monroe's, Thursday the 9th day of August, 1838, the candidates for the State Legislature in the next General Assembly were Arch'd McDiarmid, (Democrat,) for Senator, and John McLean, (Bank Whig,) also for Senator; David Reid and Stephen Hollingsworth, (Democrats,) John Winslow, (Aristocrat,) in the Commons."

Here follow the list of the voters and the results of the voting, (viz: McDiarmid, 38, McLean 25, Reid 48, Hollingsworth 49, Winslow 37,) and then the following certificates in the handwritings of the judges of the election:

"We the subscribers certify the above statement to be correct.

"I subscribe to the above except the caption.

——— ———."

We omit the names of the judges, the first being a well-known Democrat and the other a staunch Whig. Both of them and all the candidates, except him who was dubbed "Aristocrat," who has moved to Texas, are long since dead.

We have received a letter from Wilmington enclosing $20 for a particular object, which only requires $12. Will the writer let us know who he is, that we may return the $8 of surplus?

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Yadkin county, 17th inst., from a wound received at Gettysburg, James Dallas Conrad, aged 19.

At the hospital of the 51st N C T, at Mount Pleasant, opposite Charleston, on the 10th inst, of typhoid fever, Private Ezra Lennon, of Co. H, 51st N C T, a native of Bladen county, aged 20 years. Also, at the same place, 17th instant, of secondary hemorrhage, Private Atpha Blackman, of same Co. and Reg't, a native of Columbus county, aged 27 years. Said disease was caused by a severe fracture of the right arm, "which rendered amputation necessary," inflicted during the furious bombardment of Sullivan's Island, on the night of 1st inst.

John Morgan Exchanged.—This community, says the Knoxville Register, has been delighted with the rumor that Gen. John Morgan has been exchanged.

The late Battle field.—Chickamauga is said to signify "the stream of death."

Promoted.—Brig Gen. Howell Cobb has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

Execution of a Spy.—Spicer Kellogg, a yankee spy, was executed at Richmond, on Friday.

THE HOME GUARD.—We learn that Chief Justice Pearson has decided, "in the matter of Austin, from Davie county," that "a member of the Home Guard, *who is not liable to militia duty*, cannot be required by the Governor to arrest conscripts or deserters."

It was intended to have a full Court, but neither of the Associate Judges was present. We suppose that Judge Battle was detained at home by the recent affliction in his family, and that Judge Manly has not yet recovered from his recent severe attack of sickness.

Since the above was in type, we have procured, by the last mail from Raleigh, the opinion of the Chief Justice, which we annex:—

IN THE MATTER OF AUSTIN.

The writ in this case was returned before me at Richmond Hill. As it presented a new question, I desired to have the aid of Judge Battle and Judge Manly at the hearing, and also the benefit of argument by counsel. For which purpose, it was adjourned to this place. I regret that I have been disappointed. It becomes my duty to decide the case without the presence of the other Judges and without argument, except by Mr. Furches and Mr. Winston in behalf of the petitioner; so that I am really not apprised of the ground on which the Governor rests his claim of authority.

The petitioner is exempted as a conscript by reason of a substitute, and is exempted from duty as a militiaman by force of the 1st section of the act of the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An act in relation to the militia and a guard for home defence." Major Harbin sets out in his return to the writ, that he had the petitioner arrested under an order of the Adj't General for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters, "as said Austin was a member of the Home Guard and liable to perform said duty." The order is in these words:

"RALEIGH, September 15, 1863.

Major A. A. Harbin will immediately call out the Home Guard of Davie county, and arrest every deserter or recusant conscript within said county, and deliver them to Col. Mallett at Camp Holmes. If it be necessary you can pursue said deserters beyond the limits of your county. Those citizens who aid, harbor, or maintain deserters will be arrested and bound over to the courts to answer said charges. You will report to this office the manner in which this order has been executed.

By order of Gov. VANCE,
J. H. Foote, A. A. Gen."

The question presented by the petition and return is of great importance. On the one hand, if the Governor is authorized to require the Home Guard to perform the service of arresting deserters and conscripts, it will promote the efficiency of the Confederate army—on the other hand, it will impose on citizens, who by the acts of Congress and of the Legislature are exempted from conscription and militia duty, a dangerous and irksome labor.

The subject must be considered by a Judge "as a dry question of law," unaffected by collateral considerations growing out of the condition of our country, and for this reason, his conclusion may differ from that of those who are at liberty to look at it under the bias of feeling.

It is a part of the duty of a soldier of the Confederate army to arrest deserters and recusant conscripts. The Governor of a State has certainly no authority to require a citizen unconnected with any military organization to perform this part of the duty of a Confederate soldier. Whether the Governor had authority to require a citizen belonging to the militia to perform this duty, is a question which has not been decided. It may be conceded, that the Legislature has power to give this authority to the Governor in respect to the militia, on the ground, that they were liable to be called into the service of the Confederate States, and might be required to do a part of the duty, as a compensation for not being called into service and required to do the whole duty of a Confederate soldier. But it is a question worthy of great consideration, whether the Legislature has power to authorize the Governor to require this duty of citizens who do not belong to the militia, which is the only military organization, except enlisted soldiers, recognized by the constitution. It is not necessary for the purposes of this case to decide the question, and it is referred to only for the sake of applying the rule, "where a power has never been before exercised and is doubtful, the Courts will not presume that it was the intention of the Legislature to assume it, but will require a clear expression of an intention to do so."

The matter then stands thus: The Governor has no authority to require a citizen who does not belong to the militia to perform this part of the duty of a Confederate soldier—has the Legislature conferred the authority upon him? It is insisted that this is done by the act of the last session entitled "an act in relation to the militia and for home defence;" which act and the act "to punish aiders and abettors of deserters" were ratified at the same time, 7th July, 1863, and are to be construed together. So, the question depends upon the meaning and proper construction of these two statutes.

At the meeting of the Legislature two questions were pending: First, Congress in its wisdom having allowed substitution and many other exemptions from the conscription acts, was it in the power of the President, by calling upon the State for its quota of militia, to subject the persons so exempted as conscripts to military duty as militia? Second, had the Governor authority to require the militia to arrest conscripts and deserters from the Confederate army? By the first section of the act "in relation to the militia and a guard for home defence," the first problem was solved, and it is enacted that all persons exempted as conscripts shall be likewise exempted from service as militia. By the third section of the act "to punish aiders and abettors of deserters," it is enacted that the Governor may require the militia to arrest deserters and conscripts; thus solving the second problem, by authorizing the Governor to call out the remnant of the militia, that is, those not exempted from militia duty, to perform a part of the duty of Confederate soldiers, to wit, the officers of the militia and the men between 40 and 45 who had not then been called for as conscripts.

In order, however, to provide for home defence, the Legislature assumed the power of making a *State conscription*. Whether the Legislature had the power to do so, is a question into which it is not necessary to enter. The power is expressly assumed, and it does not become a co-ordinate branch of the State government to decide upon it, unless it be necessary to do so in order to dispose of a case before it. So, it may be granted that the Legislature had power to organize for home defence a military body composed of the remnant of the militia, the exempts and persons over the age, liable to militia duty. It is very certain that in doing so, the intention was to make this new body wholly distinct and different from the militia. Persons exempt from militia duty are included, new companies are formed, new officers appointed—in fact every thing is different, it is a new organization—a State conscription made for two special purposes, "to be called out against invasions and to suppress insurrections;" section 6. And special care is taken to distinguish this new body from *militia*, for otherwise they might, under the constitution, be called for by the Confederate States. Upon which ground then, can it be insisted, that the Governor is authorized to require this newly organized body and peculiar State institution to perform a part of the duty of Confederate soldiers? It is said, the authority follows as a consequence of the military organization. I cannot see the force of the argument. In the act declaring the special purposes for which this new organization is made, no such authority is expressly given to the Governor—the power of the Legislature to confer it, even if such had been the intention, is by no means clear, and so we are not at liberty by implication to infer that such was the intention, and the act "to punish aiders and abettors of deserters" puts the matter, as it seems to me, out of the range of discussion, by *expressly authorizing* the Governor to use *the militia* to arrest deserters and conscripts, thereby excluding, as plainly as words could do it, any authority to require such service of this new organization—the State conscripts, Home Guard. *Expressio unius exclusio alterius* is a well established rule of construction which the courts are not at liberty to disregard, and its soundness, when the object is to ascertain the intention of the Legislature and neither to fall short of it or to go beyond it, is fully illustrated by this case. So, the two statutes relied on as confirming the authority of the Governor, actually exclude it by a double implication. In the first place, the act authorizes the Governor "to call out the Home Guard against invasions and to suppress insurrections." Why was it not added "and to arrest deserters and recusant conscripts," if such was the intention? That subject was present to the minds of the Legislature. In the second place, the act authorizes the Governor in so many words "to call out *the militia* to arrest deserters and conscripts." Why did it not add, and "also the Home Guards," if such was their intention? The conclusion that it was not the intention of the Legislature that the *Home Guards* should be subjected to this service is as clear as if the acts had contained the words "provided however, that the Governor shall not have authority to require the *Home Guards* to arrest deserters and conscripts," unless it be contended that the Governor has all power except such as is expressly prohibited—a position which, I suppose, no man will venture to assume.

The argument may be stated thus: The statute expressly authorises the Governor to require "the militia," that is, the officers and men between 40 and 45, to arrest deserters, that is, they form a part of the Home Guard—it follows, that the Governor had no authority to require the *whole body* of the Home Guard to perform this duty; for, if he had such authority, it was vain, idle, and superfluous to authorise him expressly to require a part to do that which he had authority to require of the whole. In this connection the provision, section 9, "The commissions of the officers of the militia shall be suspended only during the period of their service in the Home Guard," has an important bearing, the object being to preserve the organization of the militia and to use them to arrest deserters, for which purpose the force was then adequate. The fact that, afterwards, the call for the men between 40 and 45 as conscripts made the force inadequate, cannot change the meaning and proper construction of the statutes. If an amendment was thereby made necessary, the Legislature must make it; for neither the Governor nor the Judges have authority to strain the law to meet the emergency.

I am aware of the responsibility under which I act. Jurisdiction is given to a single Judge in vacation—my decision fixes the law, until it is reversed by the Supreme Court, or amended by the Legislature; and I would not feel it to be my duty to stay the action of the Executive except upon the clearest conviction.

Whether in the event the Governor should call out the Home Guard to repel a raid or suppress an insurrection, he would not, while the men were on this tour of service, which is limited to three months, (sec. 6,) have authority collaterally to require them to take up deserters and conscripts, who might aid the enemy, is a question not now presented. We are confined to the naked question, has the Governor authority to require the Home Guard to be called out for the mere purpose of arresting deserters and conscripts? The special order under which Major Harbin acted is for this purpose alone. It is true that the State was, before the passage of the acts, invaded, and the enemy was at that time and is now within the limits of our State; but the order does not profess to be made for the purpose of repelling that invasion, there is no "tour of duty prescribed by the Governor not exceeding three months at any one time," according to the provisions of the 6th section. The time is unlimited and the purpose is declared to be, "to arrest every deserter and recusant conscript within the county of Davie and deliver them to Col. Mallett at Camp Holmes."

The suggestion that, as the arrest of deserters and conscripts would promote the efficiency of the Confederate army, and thereby tend to defend the State against invasion, the authority of the Governor can be sustained on that ground, involves a latitude of construction unsupported by any principle of law; and, as it seems to me, cannot impress with much force the mind of any one who will read the two statutes attentively and in connection. He will see from the mode of defence contemplated by the Legislature in calling out the Home Guard for defence against invasion and insurrection, by regiments, battalions and companies, on tours of duty within the State not to exceed three months, &c., that the indirect and far off mode of repelling the existing invasion by arresting deserters and conscripts, was not in the mind of the Legislature, except when the Governor was authorised to use the *militia* for that purpose; which, according to the view I have taken above, excludes the conclusion that the Guard for home defence—the State conscripts—were to be used for that purpose also. For, if so, it was surely vain, idle and superfluous to impose that service on the militia, who constituted but a small part of the Guard for home defence.

The position was taken on the argument, that the order under consideration clearly exceeds the Governor's authority, in this: It requires the Guard for home defence "to arrest and bind over to the Court to answer said charges, those citizens who aid, harbor and maintain deserters," and is therefore void in toto. It is true, citizens who aid &c. deserters &c., although made liable to indictment by one of the statutes referred to, cannot, according to the constitution and laws of the land, be arrested and bound over to Court, to answer the charge, by military authority—that can only be done by the civil authority, to wit: a warrant by a Judge or Justice of the Peace on probable cause shown on oath, and executed by the Sheriff or Constable. So, it is clear that part of the order is void and against law. But it does not vitiate the other part of the order, provided the Governor had authority to make it.

It is thereupon considered by me, that Richard M. Austin be forthwith discharged.

R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. Supreme C't.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HEAD QUARTERS, 22D N. C. REG'T,
Camp Near Orange C. H., Va., Aug. 26, 1863.

At a meeting held by the officers of the 22d N. C. Reg't, Capt. C. F. Siler was called to the chair and Lieuts. R. W. Winborne and S. G. Candill were appointed Secretaries. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting to be for the adoption of resolutions expressive of sorrow for the deaths of Lts. J. H. Palmer and J. S. Robins, of Company I, 22d N. C. Reg't, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Lts. B. W. Birkhead, G. H. Garden and W. E. Tuttle, and Serg'ts T. J. Hooper and F. M. Birkhead.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved comrades-in-arms, Lts. J. H. Palmer and J. S. Robins, of Company I, who left their professions, under bright auspices, at an early date, and hastened to the rescue of their country, and fell on the bloody heights of Gettysburg under the majestic folds of the banner of liberty, while bravely leading their company.

Resolved, 1st. That while we bow in humble submission to the allwise decree of Providence, we cannot refrain to mourn the loss of those brave and noble young men, whose gallantry and skill as officers has been tried on every field that their company has been engaged in, and found to be of the highest order; whose gentlemanly bearings had reached the acme of perfection towards all those they became associated with, and won for them the confidence and admiration of all who knew them.

Resolved, 2d. That in their death their company and Regiment has sustained an irretrievable loss, and our righteous cause two of its most noble defenders. Yes!

Before that terrible fire was begun,
The mission of these noble men was done;
Ere the flowers of summer were in bloom,
The noble martyrs were laid in one tomb.
Secret yet swift the fatal missile sped,
And friends now weep o'er their early bed.

Resolved, 3d. That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 4th. That we extend our heartfelt grief to the bereaved families, and for comfort would point them to that Being who has vouchsafed all that is good for man.

Resolved, 5th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, and to the Greensboro' Patriot, Catawba Journal and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

Lt. B. W. BIRKHEAD, Co. I,
" T. H. GARDIN, Co. B,
" W. A. TUTTLE, " A,
Serg't HOOPER, Co. E,
" BIRKHEAD, Co. L,
Committee.

Lt. R. W. WINBORNE, } *Secretaries.*
" S. G CANDILL, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, on the 22d of July last, from the effects of a wound received in the battle on Morris Island, Captain Allen B. Parker, of Co. I, 31st Reg't N. C. Troops. Although many weeks have passed since his noble and generous spirit took its flight from earth, yet the wound is still fresh in the hearts of friends and relatives. He volunteered early after the war broke out, left home, and kind friends, immolated himself upon the Altar of his bleeding country, preferring rather to die an honorable death than submit to the rule of an ignoble tyrant. Long may his memory remain green in the hearts of our people. The subject of this memoir while living, conducted himself as a faithful, brave officer, preserving all those virtues in the army which so distinguished him at home. Affable and genteel in his manners, of a kind and forgiving disposition, he was the pride of his Parents and the favorite of his acquaintances. M. A. B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lines, dedicated to the memory of JOHN D. MCMILLAN, who fell charging a battery at Chancellorsville, the 3rd day of May, 1863:

Far away from home he died,
In manhood's bright and early bloom,
He was the idol of our hearts
While away and while at home.

My brother is dead—his loss I mourn
And sorrow fills my breast;
His body fills an early tomb,
I trust his soul's at rest.

"To tyranny I would not yield,"
Oft times I've heard him say,
And with the gallant first
He for his country hasted away;

But early on a Sabbath morning,
Far, far away from home he died,
No sisters there to bind his woand
Or kiss his manly brow.

Cease fond parents—cease to mourn,
Your boy to you can ne'er return,
But you to him may one day go
Where streams of joy forever flow.

Weep not sisters, weep no more,
Your brother's warfare now is o'er,
Weep not brothers, weep no more,
His slumbers shall be disturbed no more.

SUSAN KATE.

Spirit of the Age please copy.

THE BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

The failure of the Southern mail leaves us without any detailed account of the battle which *may* have reached Atlanta. There is little to add to the particulars in our last and in preceding page.

Gen. Bragg has issued the following address to his army:

HEADQ'S ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Field of Chickamauga, } Sept. 23, 1863. }

It has pleased Almighty God to reward the valor and endurance of our troops by giving our arms a complete victory over the enemy's superior numbers. Thanks are due and are rendered unto Him who giveth not the battle to the strong.

Soldiers! after days of severe battle, preceded by heavy and important outpost affairs, you have stormed the barricades and breastworks of the enemy and driven him before you in confusion, and destroyed an army largely superior in numbers, and whose constant theme was your demoralization, and whose constant boast was your defeat. Your patient endurance under privations, your fortitude, and your valor, displayed at all times and under all trials, have been meetly rewarded. Your commander acknowledges his obligations, and promises to you in advance the country's gratitude.

But our task is not ended. We must drop a soldier's tear upon the graves of the noble men who have fallen by our sides and move forward. Much has been accomplished—more remains to be done before we can enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

The last Atlanta paper received says:—

"All accounts from the field concur in the statement of a general belief on the part of our officers, that all of the enemy's forces was engaged in the fight on Sunday, and that he had no reserves anywhere. This makes the defeat a much more decisive one than we had believed to be the case, and leaves the question simply one of pursuit."

From Northern Virginia.—In the late cavalry fight 176 of the Second New York regiment, including a Major, were captured.

The troops engaged on our side were Robertson's old brigade, Jones' and Hampton's brigades. It is believed that our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 100, while we lost very few prisoners. We lost about 10 killed and 40 wounded, and perhaps as many as 80 prisoners. Our cavalry made a most gallant fight, driving the yankees before them. Finally our troops fell back across the Rapidan to Liberty Mills, and proceeded to a ford higher up, attacked and drove back a party which had crossed that afternoon. But on Wednesday again the same force of our cavalry attacked the yankees and drove them back across Robinson river.

The Richmond papers of Saturday have reports of a fight in the direction of Raccoon Ford on Thursday, in which we captured some 700 of the enemy's cavalry, with their horses and equipments. No official intelligence of it has reached the city.

Heavy firing was again heard Friday at Gordonsville, in the direction of Orange C. H.

It is stated that all of Meade's army are on this side of the Rappahannock. The Rapidan is again fordable, and there is nothing to prevent a general engagement.

From North-west Va.—ABINGDON, VA., Sept. 24.—Cavalry raiders attacked Zolliocoffer, Tennessee, Sunday morning. They were repulsed with a loss of 17 killed and many wounded. We lost 2 killed and 8 wounded.

On Wednesday 100 yankees rode into Bristol and did some damage to the telegraph and to the bridge which was being rebuilt, but our forces took possession in the afternoon and the railroad travel is uninterrupted.

The Yankees reported advancing on Morganton, N. C.—CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept 25.—The enemy in force is reported to be advancing towards Morganton, N. C. Col Avery's plantation has been destroyed, and his stock driven off.

[Col. Isaac T. Avery, in Yancy county, about 45 miles beyond Morganton, is alluded to. It was doubtless a robber band of tories from the borders of East Tennessee and North Carolina.]

Good news if True.—The Columbus Times has been informed that a letter has been very recently received by Mrs. Maury from Lieut. Maury, of the Confederate navy, from Nassau, stating that there were then three Confederate iron-clads at that port, and that four others were expected in a very short time.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, by the Rev. M. Johnson, on the 20th inst., Mr. JOHN W. PETTY, of Co. D, 63d Reg't, N. C. T., to Miss MARY L. POE, youngest daughter of Beverly Poe.

At the residence of George A. Smith, Esq., in Franklin county, on the morning of the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire, WM. H. MCKARY, Esq. of Wilmington, to Miss PATTIE WIGGINS, of Scotland Neck.

DIED,

At Carbonton, of consumption, on Thursday the 24th inst., CATHARINE, wife of Robert A. Stuart and daughter of the late John Murchison, Esq., in the 40th year of her age. Presbyterian please copy.

Of dyptheria, in Chatham county, on the 21st of August, LUCY ELLEN, aged 5 years, 4 months and 1 day. Also, on the 5th September, FANNIE, aged 3 years and 17 days, the youngest children of Joseph B. and Elizabeth C. Chask. M.

In Clemmonsville, HENRY ECCLES, Esq., at an advanced age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept 28.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 00. Dard 1 75 to $2.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 1 25.
Butter 2 00 to 2 25.
Coffee $5 at retail.
Cotton 65.
Cotton Yarn—$8 to $15 per bunch.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Copperas 1 25 wholesale, 1 50 retail.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 35 to 1 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Family $60 00; Super $57 50.
Fodder 4 00 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn 5 50 to $6 Wheat 10 50. Rye 4 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 3 50 to 4 00, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 1 00, dry 2 00.
Iron—Swedes 75 to $1.
Leather—Upper 7 00 to 10 00 per lb., Sole $6 to $8.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $25 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $25; Peach Brandy $25.
Molasses—$12 per gallon.
Nails—$150 per keg, retailing at $2 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel.
Rice 20 cts. by the cask.
Sugar—$2 50 at retail.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 75 to 1 50.
Salt $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 65 cts. per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 1 25 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

NOTICE.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 26, 1863. }

ON and after Tuesday the 29th inst., the following rates of Passenger Fare will be charged, viz:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
To Little River	$1 00	To Little River	75
To Spout Spring	1 50	To Spout Spring	1 00
To Swann's	2 00	To Swann's	1 25
To Jonesboro'	2 50	To Jonesboro'	1 50
To Egypt	3 00	To Egypt	2 00

By order, JOHN M. ROSE,
Sec'y and Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
Sept 28 67-3t

Tax Notice.

THE Assessors' List for Moore County will remain open for examination at the County Court Clerk's office in Carthage, and the List for Montgomery at the County Court Clerk's office in Troy, for fifteen days from the date hereof. During which time all appeals must be made in writing to the undersigned. I will attend at Troy on the 5th and 6th Oct., being Monday and Tuesday of Court week, to hear and determine appeals, &c.

Special attention is called to section 5, article 3, 4 and 14, of the Tax Act, relative to dealers in liquors and tobacco; all persons liable as such, who have not registered may yet do so within the time above allotted for hearing and deciding appeals; after that time the penalties of the law will be strictly enforced.

It is the duty and the interest of all honest tax payers to aid in the due administration of this law, that each one may bear his just proportion of the burdens thereof and no more; and to that end information is invited in regard to delinquencies wherever and of whatever kind existing.

ALEX'R KELLY, Dist. Collector
for Moore and Montgomery.
Carthage, Sept. 17, 1863. 67-8t

59th Reg't N. C. M.

THE following persons, viz: D. N. Currie, Norman McRimmon, D. Thames, J. L. Cadwell and C. Musselwhite, members of the 59th Reg't N. C. M., who were enrolled as conscripts, are hereby ordered to meet me at Shoe Heel Depot, or at Lumberton, on the 30th inst., in time to take the train for Raleigh.

E. LILLY, Capt.
By order of S. J. COBB, Col. 59th Reg't N. C. M.
Sept. 21, 1863. 66-2t

We are authorized to announce ROBERT STRAGH as a candidate to represent the (the fourth District) in the House of Representatives of next Congress of the Confederate States.

Election the first Wednesday in November.

VOTERS OF THE 4TH CON. DISTRICT.
Sept. 25 67-1tepd

FAIR GROUNDS FOR RENT,
AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 8th October, I shall rent at Auction, for one year, the FAIR GROUNDS and all the improvements thereon. There is an excellent Dwelling House, stables, kitchen, smokehouse, barn, exhibition rooms, office and other buildings, and about ten acres of good LAND for cultivation. Possession given on the 10th November. For further information inquire of the Pres't, Mr. Randal McDaniel, or

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r
Sept. 26. 67-3t

Cast Steel, Rockaway, &c.
AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, 30th inst:
100 lbs. Cast Steel;
50 lbs Blister Steel;
1 Rockaway.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Sept. 26. 1t

Turpentine Still and Worm
FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Still of fifteen barrels capacity and Worm, nearly new, for sale. Heavy copper.
Apply to JOHN H. COOK.
Sept. 28, 1863. 66-3t

A SCHOOL

OF the highest order is now open and in session under the supervision of Miss LUCY A. MCFARLAND, at Oakland Academy, three miles below Floral College. This school embraces many advantages in its healthfulness as well as the intelligent and moral tone of the surrounding country. Pupils admitted at $10, $12 and $14 per quarter of three months, charged from time of entrance; no deduction made for absence only in case of sickness protracted one month or

THE SITUATION.

War between nations, at all equally matched in numbers and resources, is generally to each party a succession of alternate successes and reverses. Between belligerents as unequally matched in preparation, in numbers and means as the parties to this war, it would not be singular if the successes were all, or nearly all, on the side of the stronger and better provided. Nor would such a fact be discouraging, since to overrun so vast a country as this, and subjugate so numerous and obstinate people, would require so prolonged an effort, that time would assuredly exhaust and in the end conquer the armies that seemed all the time conquering their adversaries. Such was our experience in the war of '76, and such has been the experience of other countries not so favorably situated as ourselves in respect to extended territory and scattered population. But when, in addition to this assurance of ultimate success, even if the tide of combat were uniformly against us, we have the fact that we have shown ourselves more than a match for the enemy in battle—that we have gained half a dozen fields where we have lost one—that what they have gained we have for the most part voluntarily abandoned to them, while where we have chosen to make determined resistance, as in the approaches to this city, we have held them at bay and foiled their mightiest efforts to advance, we have the assurance that we will not be left to the slow relief of time, but will win a speedier success by our own valor and strength.

Just at this time one of the fluctuations of the war has lowered us from the crest of prosperity on which we had been for almost a whole year riding. From the capture of New Orleans to the defeat at Chancellorsville, the enemy had experienced, with no important exception, nothing but disaster and discouragement. A few months ago, Hooker was dragging his battered and decimated army back across the Rappahannock for shelter behind the fortifications of Stafford. Rosecrans dared not move a foot in Tennessee. Grant was making his ineffectual efforts against Vicksburg, and Banks was similarly occupied before Port Hudson. The most timid and weak-spirited of our people felt animated by a confidence that for the time approached courage, and so sanguine were our Generals and Rulers that it was determined to change the war from defensive to aggressive. Gen. Lee crossed the Potomac and penetrated far into the enemy's country. After a bloody battle of three days, in which he failed to dislodge the enemy from a position which it was safer for them to attempt to hold than to incur the hazards of flight, he determined that it was more prudent to abandon the new policy of aggression and return to the plan of defence. He came back and resumed his old position, where to this day he defies and holds back the enemy as proudly and as successfully as he did before the battle of Chancellorsville. In what, then, is our position in Virginia worse than it was at a time when all were so contented with it? The attempt at aggression did not realize our hopes; but that was all. We stand now as we stood before it was made—nothing gained, nothing lost for which we did not obtain a full equivalent from the enemy.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson, it is true, have been lost; but there was not a man among us, nor one among the enemy, who had not thought that they were lost more than twelve months before when New Orleans was taken. We had then measured the consequences of their fall, and schooled ourselves to bear them. It happened that we held them more than a year longer than we expected. Was, it, then, to be considered a great disaster and an unexpected discouragement that they finally yielded to the tremendous efforts of the enemy? And do we not know, moreover, that the possession of those places will not give the enemy the advantages they anticipated, and that the unprofitableness of their success will react and produce a disappointment in victory as great as our chagrin in defeat! We have lost less by the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson than we had already braced ourselves to stand, and knew we could bear without jeopardy to the cause.

But Rosecrans has at last ventured to move, and we have given way before him! East Tennessee is in his hands! The heart of the Confederacy has been penetrated! We do not deny that this has all the appearance of a serious disaster. But it remains to be seen whether appearances are to become reality. In venturing so far from his own country, he has exposed himself to the chance of destruction. It is not to be inferred from his being allowed to enter East Tennessee that he will be allowed to stay, or that he will be permitted to escape without paying a fearful penalty for his rashness. We can give no assurance that this will be; we only remind the reader that it may be. Until this is determined, there is no occasion for despondency. Should the event be what we wish, we stand reinstated and more, and may rejoice that our star is again in the ascendant.

But should still further reverses await our arms we know that, acting in self-defence, we can resist longer than the enemy can assail. We have every reason, too, to believe that long before the point of entire physical exhaustion may be reached, other causes will arise to stay the murderous hand of the invader. It is already a wonder to all the world how a financial crash has been kept off. It cannot be prevented much longer. The indebtedness of that Government, added to that of States, cities, corporations and individuals, is already greater than the whole value of the real and personal property of the country. Yankeedom is at this day insolvent. The fact will soon be appreciated, and then credit will fail, and the smash will come. It is no answer to say our condition is as bad. It is not—but if it were, a bankrupt nation may continue to defend itself, but cannot wage a foreign war. Even if money could continue to be had, the signs from abroad are unmistakable that the time is not distant when one or more of the great European Governments will have first its voice and then, if need be, its hand in this business—and a fresh and powerful combatant entering the arena would make short work of the war. Either of these agencies coming into play would give courage to that large but timid peace element known to exist in the United States, and which would eagerly seize an opportunity to make itself felt.

All things considered, there is so much to assure us of success, and so little to impair confidence, that the man who doubts or desponds only shows his lack of manhood. He is to be pitied for the infirmity.—*Richmond Whig.*

Go and Do Likewise.—We trust that the noble spirit which inspires the merchants of Mobile will be imitated by the merchants generally of the Confederacy:

"Thirty-two of the principal firms in Mobile address a card to the Mayor of that city, dated the 7th instant, in which they offer all the goods in their stores suitable for food or clothing, at first cost to the families of soldiers and all the necessitous in Mobile. The Mayor has appointed a special Relief Association to receive the goods—provisions, shoes, calicoes, domestics and woolens, and distribute them among the people."

It is by such a self-sacrificing spirit that our deliverance from Yankee threatened bondage will be averted. This is an example of patriotism for those engaged in trade. In another part of our paper we have copied resolutions, of a similar character, which emanated from the Farmers of a portion of Virginia.—*Southern Confederacy.*

THE CHARACTER OF OUR ENEMY.

No war was ever prosecuted against any people with the same fiendish and malignant hate, or was ever attended by the same savage and revolting cruelties, as that waged by the United States against the people of this Confederacy. Overriding all constitutional provisions and State reservations and individual rights, they have, in the face of reason, justice, civilization, and the instincts of humanity, forced upon the people of the South a war which they endeavored by all honorable means to avoid, leaving them no alternative but to defend themselves from such aggressions as cupidity and hate and cruelty and unscrupulousness prompted and inflicted. Disregarding the established usages of civilized warfare, these Northern savages have practised upon those who have fallen in their power the most cruel and inhuman treatment. Men have been murdered in cold blood, innocently expecting the mercy shown to captives; women, helpless and suppliant, looking for shelter and protection, have been insulted and outraged; the residences of citizens, where not a shadow of military necessity existed, have been pillaged and burned; slaves have been incited to the murder of their natural protectors, by falsely holding out to them promises of freedom and social equality; and not only have crops and cattle been wantonly destroyed, but mills have been burnt and farming implements destroyed, in order that pinched with the cravings of hunger and reduced to the very verge of starvation, a patriotic people should be forced to subscribe to an oath repugnant and humiliating to every honorable and manly instinct.

Between civilized nations, the amenities of war are as a rule always observed. Upon the field of battle, every manœuvre by which an advantage may be gained is resorted to, and every artifice which may increase the destruction of life eagerly seized upon; but to fire upon flags of truce, to shell cities and towns without giving the usual warning, to maltreat prisoners of war and non-combatants, or wantonly destroy private property, are outrages upon the laws of civilized warfare which must meet with the execration of the world. Not only has our inhuman enemy been guilty of these heinous acts, but he has so abused the cartel of exchange, unwillingly wrung from him, as to give rise to continual trouble and delay in the delivery of unfortunate prisoners of war in his hands. As long as the excess of prisoners was in our favor, the exchange was rapidly effected; but as soon as it came to be against us, every delay was made, flaws were continually being found in the cartel, and prisoners retained for retaliatory measures, out of all proportion to the number of alleged offences requiring it.

The Arab, the Ashantee, or the Hottentot, could have practiced no greater barbarities than these Yankee wretches have committed. Indeed, while the Arab respects the solitary camel of a foe, which is to him meat and drink and beast of burthen, the hated Yankee would take from the helpless widow her only cow or last pound of meal, or else destroy her every means of support and burn her wretched abode to the ground.

It is refreshing to turn from the disgusting recitals of this unnatural war to deeds of chivalry and magnanimity. And when the comparison is drawn, the characters of noble men, whether Christian or Pagan, stand out from the page of history with a brighter lustre.—*Rich. Whig.*

Important Meeting in Georgia.—A meeting similar to that recently held in Albemarle county, Va., took place on the 1st inst., in Troupe county, Ga. The La Grange Reporter says that the attendance was large and the people enthusiastic. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, by the blessing of Almighty God, our labors have been crowned with an abundant harvest of grain—enough to supply the wants of our people both at home and in our armies; and whereas our duty to our noble defenders in the field requires that we should make sacrifices, if need be, in order that they may be properly fed and sustained; and whereas, there is an urgent appeal made by Major Locke, chief commissary for this State, to the planters and farmers to supply the Government with a portion of the surplus production of the farmers, in order to aid the Government in obtaining the necessary supplies, and save the necessity and impressments, we, planters and farmers of Troupe county, in public meeting assembled, do declare and

Resolve, That we will, as soon as practicable, deliver to the government, through its duly authorized agents, three-fourths of all the surplus wheat produced by us this year, at the schedule price fixed by the commissioner—the same to be delivered either in wheat or flour, at the option of the producer; and that when we sell any portion of the remaining fourth of our surplus to soldiers' families, or needy consumers, we will do so at schedule prices or lower; *and that in no event will we sell to speculators at any price.*

Resolved, That the surplus consist of all that portion of our crop over and above the usual family supply, the tithe to be paid to the government as tax, and what is necessary to seed the next crop.

Resolved, That if any farmer or producer of wheat, in this county, refuses or neglects to signify to the commissary agent, within thirty days, his willingness and intention to comply with these resolutions, or offers to sell his surplus, or any part of the same for speculation, or in any way attempts to evade the just requisition of his government upon him, then, in either event named, we recommend and advise the commissary agent for this county to seize and impress the whole surplus of such person for the use of the government.

Resolved further, That we will furnish the Government with three fourths of the surplus corn of last year's crop now on hand, and a like proportion of the surplus of all other provisions and army supplies, upon the same terms, and under the same conditions above recommended.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to J. B. Reid, commissary agent for this county, with instructions to carry out the spirit and intent of the same.

Anti-Extortion.—In Mississippi they are organizing "Confederate Societies," for the purpose of taking Confederate bills at par, and selling all products and merchandize without profit at the mere cost of production, until the war is over and our independence achieved. The idea is not only patriotic, but heroic. Those who set such an example must, by degrees, shame their greedy and short-sighted neighbors into the same course.—We find the following in the Lynchburg Republican:

A gentleman writing from one of the chief towns of Mississippi, in speaking of the late meeting at Enterprize, says:

"One good thing has already grown out of the meeting; one noble convert has been made, and, with the zeal of an apostle, he has set about making other converts. The principal merchant here says he is soundly converted, and has resolved he will not make another dollar of profit during the war, but will make his large business contribute only to the success of the great cause. As the result of this a meeting of merchants and planters will be called in a few days to see who will put their hands to the pledge not to attempt to make any further profit on anything they have to sell or dispose of; but just establish such prices as will save them from positive loss.

THE LAST OF THE "GREAT REPUBLIC."

Two items of information that have lately reached us from the United States show the rapid progress if not the consummation of despotism in that unhappy country. The first is the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* as to all persons connected with the military or naval service, or charged with any offence tending to the obstruction of the military policy of the administration. The second is the enforcement of so strict a censorship over the press, that with the newspapers at the seat of Government, "even matters in no manner connected with military operations have to receive the approval of the official supervisor." We know not what is lacking to make the yankee President an absolute autocrat. The immense military and naval force of the United States is unconditionally subject to his control. The entire financial means of the country are at his disposal. Any citizen in the land may at any moment be deprived of his liberty, be being thrown into jail, without the right of being informed of what he is accused, or of being brought before a judge to test the legality of his imprisonment. The Press, whose freedom is everywhere the measure of the liberty of the people, is forbidden to publish anything without the permission of an "official supervisor." The autocrat of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, or the Sultan of Turkey has no greater powers than these. Invested with these attributes and agencies of supreme and irresponsible authority, there is no act of tyranny that may be practiced by any ruler of a civilized race that the yankee President may not practice. The people over whom he reigns are as literally and truly slaves as though he were the descendant and heir of a long line of sovereign despots, and they the children of serfs and bondsmen for twenty generations. That such would be their fate, sooner or later, if they should attempt to convert a government by "consent" into a government of force, was predicted by all thinking men before the fatal experiment was made. But the rapidity with which they have moved to their doom, the boldness and recklessness of the usurpers, and the tame and servile submission of the people, are matters of astonishment even to those who thought least favorably of the yankee capacity for self-government. They have succumbed with scarcely a protest, or sign even that they sufficiently appreciated the essentials of free government to know when these were destroyed, or to be aware of the fate to which they were themselves so hurriedly borne. The few who at one time seemed to realize their situation, and had the courage to confront the destroyer of their liberty, have either been suppressed by the strong hand of lawless power, or have supinely sought safety in silence. The country was never more quiescent than now, when all of which it was most proud, and for which it was most renowned, is passing from it. Vallandigham is in exile; Voorhees has narrowly escaped hanging; Seymour has sold himself to the war party; Wood, Brooks and the rest of them are dumb; Maine, the least fanatical of the New England States, has proclaimed itself in favor of the Lincoln policy. The overthrow of free government is complete, and the usurpation stands unchallenged and unrebuked. The fact should make us struggle more resolutely to escape being involved in the same ruin, and to preserve for our children, and for the benefit of mankind, the principles and institutions of Republican liberty, rescued by us from the fabric before it fell.

Richmond Whig.

Another Turn of the Screw.—The party that proclaims assent to "unconditional Union" as the test of loyalty, and at the same time demands "conditions" for restoration so merciless as well as so repugnant to every principle on which the Union was founded, having fully established their punitive system of reunion upon the loyal as well as disloyal in the rebellious South, now talk of an experiment in the neighboring State of Maryland, by way of trying, we suppose, how much the loyalty of the border slave States can stand in addition to what they have already endured in maintaining their fealty to the Union. Having braved death and desolation from disunion foes, it is thought fit that they should now show how much their loyalty can bear from Union friends. The experiment, it seems, is to be inaugurated in Maryland, where, as a frontier State, they have already suffered a thousand evils from the war of which the Northern States have felt nothing, and know nothing but by name. We perceive by the radical papers of New York that the government having deputed Colonel Birney to enlist free negroes in Maryland, and not meeting, we presume, with the desired success, it has been suggested to the Secretary of War, by one whom the "Evening Post" calls "one of the foremost men in the State," but of whom, as we have never heard before, we shall say nothing, to enlist the slaves of the State to send forth in its armies. We had an idea that the Constitution prohibited the taking of private property for public use without just compensation. But the mover of the scheme may consider it a parallel case with the one before the House of Representatives last session, when an honorable member and prominent lawyer said: "I hope no gentleman in this House supposes I am fool enough to think this bill constitutional; I vote for it as a military necessity."

National Intelligencer, 1st inst.

Sale of Confiscated Property in Washington.—The life interest of seventeen different persons to sundry parcels of ground and improvements, forfeited and condemned to the United States under the confiscation act, was sold on the 9th under a decree of the court. The attendence of persons was large. Provost Marshal Todd was present, and gave notice that the military authorities had taken possession of eight of the houses, and would retain them until they should see proper to surrender the premises. Colonel Lamon, United States marshal for the District of Columbia, expressed his regret that the military authorities had interfered with the sale, and said that purchasers must be governed by the fact accordingly. Even under this restriction the life estates sold from one-fourth to one-fifth of their actual value.

Ib.

Honor to Carroll County.—A large meeting of the citizens of Carroll county, Georgia, was held on the 1st inst., at which the following, among other resolutions, were passed:

Resolved, further, That we will deal out to and supply soldiers and their families with any and all articles of provisions that we can possibly spare from the use of our own families, and will not charge or receive therefor more than the following prices, in Confederate currency, to-wit:

For corn, $1 per bushel; for wheat, $2 per bushel; bacon, 25 cents per pound; beef, 10 cents per pound; pork, 15 cents per pound; potatoes, 50 cents per bushel; and all other articles in the same proportion.

Resolved, That we earnestly call the attention of the farmers in other counties to the subject, and entreat them to consider these resolutions, and take some action leading to the same object.

Brownlow Redivivus.—This arrant knave has issued a prospectus of the "Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator," the publication of which is to be commenced at Knoxville in October next.

There is a valuable lesson in a remark once made by the older John Adams. Pointing to the bust of Washington, in Federal Hall, he said: "He was a great man; he knew how to hold his tongue; I never could."

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—Northern dates to the 19th have been received.

Dispatches from the army of the Cumberland refer to the position and movements of the Confederates and the preparation of both sides for battle. Rosecranz has been ill, but is in fine spirits. Gen. Stanley of the cavalry corps being very ill, has gone to the rear. Mitchell succeeds to his command.

There is nothing important from the army of the Potomac. Owing to a violent rain storm on Friday night, both rivers (Rapidan and Rappahannock) are swollen; under these circumstances, says the telegram, it will be impossible for the army to move forward. The wind is blowing a fearful hurricane and the rain falling in torrents.

The occupation of Little Rock by the Federals is confirmed.

The Herald says the probability of a war with England and France is now the generally absorbing topic of conversation. It even exercises considerable influence upon the speculators of Wall Street. Gold in New York was 134 on the 18th.

The most stringent martial law is to be enforced throughout Missouri. Dr. Crawford E. Smith, of Saline county, has been ordered to go South, and 175 of his negroes taken from him.

Alfred Stanley, brother of the Ex-Military Governor of North Carolina, has been arrested by Gen. Foster for Secession sympathies.

The Editor of the Alexandria Gazette has been notified that his paper will be stopped if he persists in calling the Legislature at Richmond "the Virginia Legislature."

From Europe.—The Arabia has arrived with dates to the 5th inst.

A deputation has been dispatched by a Council of Notables of Mexico to Europe, formally tendering the crown to Arch Duke Maximilian, who is daily expected. Maximilian must give them a decisive reply.

The Paris Moniteur officially announces that, by rights of belligerants, accorded by France to the Confederate States, the Confederate States steamer Florida has been authorised to remain at Brest long enough to complete repairs.

It is probable that there will be a "scrub race" for the crown of Mexico. As it is very likely that the Archduke Maximilian will decline the proffered honor, the names of Prince Murat, of France, and M. Patterson Bonaparte, of the United States, are now mentioned in connection with the position. M. Patterson Bonaparte is said to be the favorite of the Emperor Napoleon.

The New Rebel Rams.—The Manchester (England) Examiner gives the following description of the vessels about which Lord Russell and the British Emancipationists have been writing:—

One of the two iron steam rams built by Messrs. Layard, at Berkenhead, was launched at their works on Saturday, Aug. 20, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, who were freely admitted into the yard.

The vessel launched Saturday was christened the El Monasser, or Victory; her consort, launched a few weeks ago, being named the El Tousson. When launched both vessels bore the English flag astern and the French flag amidships.

Each are 230 feet long, 42 beam, and 19 feet deep. Their measurement is 1,350 tons and their engines are 350 horse power. They are plated with four and a half inch iron, on a teak backing of great thickness, bolted on to the frame of the ship, which supports the inner shell.

The decks are also iron plated, and the iron bulwarks are hinged at the lower edge, so as to be thrown down in action. Each ram is pierced for six guns on each side, and they are fitted on the deck with large cupola towers, on Capt. Cole's plan, with two guns to each cupola, their bows projected under the water so as to form a ram. The iron plates are so beautifully planned and fitted that it is almost impossible to tell whether the vessels are plated or not.

The cupolas are fore and aft the engine house, and have an extreme range nearly fore and aft the vessel. Each ram is bark rigged, having the lower masts and yards of iron. When launched, the El Monasser was taken into the 450 feet graving dock alongside her consort, the El Tousson, which is expected to be ready for sea in about a month.

Look Out for the Thieves.—On Saturday or Sunday night last some thieving villains entered our Press rooms and stole therefrom the valuable Leather Bands that connected our Press and Engine. The Bands were some four or five inches broad, very thick and heavy and were fifteen or twenty feet long, keyed together by copper eyes. It was of the very best Belt Leather and would now sell for four or five hundred dollars. We will give any reasonable reward for its return to us, or for any information that may lead to the detection of the thieves. And we call upon all leather dealers and workers to have an eye out for any such that may be offered for sale, either in this city or elsewhere. It may possibly be cut up into short strips to avoid suspicion; but from the character of the leather it can readily be detected.

A great many leather-made articles have been stolen in this city of late, and from the fact that no clue whatever has been discovered, it is believed they are sent off to other places for sale. Ours may have been sent on a trip of this sort. We hope therefore our exchanges will notice this paragraph and perhaps thus enable us to recover our Belt, without which our Engine must stand still.—*Ral. Spirit of the Age.*

N. C. Brigades.—Brigadier-General William W. Kirkland has been assigned to the command of the Brigade known as Pettigrew's, composed of the 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d Regiments, N. C. Troops. We learn that Brig.-General Robert D. Johnston will be assigned to the command of the Brigade formerly commanded by General Alfred Iverson, viz: the 5th, 12th, 20th, and 23d Regiments.—*Ral. Progress.*

N. C. Troops.—Col. R. G. A. Love of Waynesville, late commanding the 62d Regiment, has resigned on account of ill health. The Lt. Col. we learn, has also resigned. We also learn that Maj. McDowell is now Colonel, Capt. Rogers, of Haywood, Lt. Col., and Capt. Henson of Transylvania, Major.

The 7th and 5th N. C. Battalions have been united into one command. Col. George N. Folk will command the whole. We suppose it will be called Folk's Legion. It will consist of cavalry and flying artillery.—*Hendersonville Times.*

Promoted.—Lieut. Colonel Stephen D. Pool has been appointed Colonel of the 10th Regiment N. C. Troops, vice Bradford deceased, and Major H. T. Guion appointed Lieut. Colonel vice Pool promoted.—*Raleigh Progress.*

The Piedmont Railroad.—We learn from the Danville Appeal that the prospects of this road are decidedly improving. Already the track is laid fifteen miles out from the town, and the material trains are passing over it every day. We are informed, says the Appeal, that passenger trains will run to Beidsville, about twenty-five miles, by the last of October. While the work is going on so bravely, at this end of the line, the workmen near the other end are not idle, and we are told that the track-laying is rapidly going on there, with a prospect of having the whole road complete at an early day.

WAR NEWS

From East Tennessee.—LYNCHBURG, Sept. 21.—The enemy 1,800 strong, entered Bristol on Saturday, meeting with only a feeble resistance. They destroyed the new Commissary Buildings containing about one hundred barrels of flour and a small quantity of bacon, and gutted several stores. About three miles this side of Bristol they destroyed a bridge and tore up a few rails and then went back to the force threatening Saltville. Jones whipped the enemy at Zollicoffer, ten miles West of Bristol, on Sunday, and it is reported that Gen. Williams being in their rear, captured the entire retreating force, said to number twenty-four hundred. Last rumor needs confirmation, but Jones' victory doubtless true.

RICHMOND, Sept 21.—A special dispatch to the Examiner, dated Abingdon, Friday, says that Col. Foster, commanding 1,500 Yankees, attacked Col. Carter, First Tennessee cavalry; 500 strong, at Kingston, 25 miles west of Bristol. Carter fell back fighting and sent a courier to Jones for reinforcements. None were sent. At 10 Saturday morning Carter retired slowly through Bristol, fired upon by the pursuing enemy, who, with yells, dashed into Bristol. The Yankees destroyed the Confederate store house and stores, valued at $2,000. Stragglers gutted some stores and private residences. The yankees left Bristol Saturday evening.

From East Tennessee.—ZOLLICOFFER, Sept. 20, 1863.—To Gen. S. Cooper:—The enemy made a demonstration in force on us here to-day, and were repulsed. My cavalry followed them to Blountaville, 6 miles from here. The force engaged to-day are believed to have been not less than 2000—all mounted—and 6 pieces of artillery. Five other regiments are reported between Jonesboro' and Watauga bridge, but they had not engaged my force at the latter place late this afternoon. SAM'L. JONES. Maj. Gen.

[Zollicoffer is a station on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, 11 miles from Bristol. Jonesboro' is 32 miles from Bristol. The distance from Bristol to Knoxville is 130 miles.]

From Tennessee.—News was received at Bristol, Wednesday night, that a yankee courier had been captured that day near Greenville, upon whom was found a despatch, stating that Buckner had given them a terrible drubbing, killing, wounding and capturing 4000, and that they would be compelled to leave upper East Tennessee, and fall back to the aid of the yankee army at Chattanooga.

The Lynchburg "Republican" states that an engagement took place Wednesday, a few miles west of Jonesboro', Tenn, between Gen. Jackson's command and a yankee force, but as the train from Jonesboro' failed to connect at Bristol on that day, the result was unknown.

The same paper learns that the Tories of East Tennessee, whose name is legion, are carrying on with a high hand since the advent of the Northern allies. It hears of a Confederate enrolling officer who was shot in front of his own house, a few days ago, in the presence of his wife and children, six balls passing through his body. Southern men are being hunted down with fiendish ferocity; many have been imprisoned and shot. It is dangerous for a Confederate soldier to make his appearance in the disaffected districts. Matters are pushed to a great extremity, and a reign of terror prevails.—*Rich. Enquirer, 21st.*

From Northern Virginia.—The news last evening was extremely vague, and very indefinite in its character. Conflicting reports were in circulation as to the movements of our army, but the most reliable that we can obtain is that Gen. Lee holds his position this side of the Rapidan, quietly awaiting the advance of the enemy, which, it is anticipated, will occur as soon as the waters recede. In fact a general engagement cannot be much longer delayed, unless one army or the other falls back. The rumor in circulation last evening that the fight was in progress, is, we are assured, after dilligent inquiry, without foundation. A gentleman who arrived by the Central train informs us that a Yankee reconnoitering party crossed the Rapidan at Mitchell's Ford on Saturday, when a spirited skirmish took place, resulting in the capture of some thirty or forty of the enemy and driving him back across the river. These skirmishes are of frequent occurrence and attract but little attention.—*Rich'd Exm'r 21st.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—The enemy exhibits activity on Morris Island, notwithstanding our fire continues unabated. He is building a covered way from Battery Gregg to Wagner. For two days past we have shelled his working parties with great vigor. The enemy is building a new battery on Black Island.

From over the Border.—Affairs along the border of our State are pretty lively. Burnside's forces occupy Greenville, several thousand strong, and his pickets have been thrown out as far as the foot of Paint Mountain, 45 miles from this place. A battle was fought on the 8th instant at Telford's Station on the Railroad, between Greenville and Jonesborough. The Yankees were repulsed and driven back six miles to Limestone. There our forces came up with them, and after a short engagement routed them again, capturing several hundred. Their dead and wounded were carried off to the rear in a train on the railroad. 255 of the prisoners have arrived at Richmond.

Asheville News.

Another Gallant Dash.—A correspondent of the Rockingham "Register" records a daring feat accomplished by some of Maj. Harry Gilmer's men at Bath, in Morgan county, on Sunday morning, the 5th instant. Thirty-one fearless fellows "pitched into" a battalion of Yankees, capturing twenty nine prisoners, one negro, seventy six horses, and about as many pistols, sabres and carbines, besides killing five and wounding some ten or twelve of the enemy.

Our forces captured at Cumberland Gap.—Since writing this morning I have seen a Major who made his escape from Cumberland Gap who furnishes a complete list of the regiments and batteries captured at that point. The artillery captured consisted of Leyden's Georgia Battery, as previously reported, Barnes's Georgia artillery and Fains's Tennessee battery. Infantry: 64th North Carolina, 64th and 62d Virginia, and 55th Georgia. Only about 250 or 300 of the garrison are now thought to have escaped, a majority of whom belonged to the 64th Virginia. Burnside, it is said, left the gap on last Friday with a brigade for Knoxville, leaving only two regiments to guard it.—*Cor. Rich. Dispatch.*

Couldn't Hold Court.—Judge Shipp, Solicitor Merrimon, and other legal gentlemen who started to attend the Superior Court for Cherokee county, last week, returned, reporting it impracticable to make the attempt in the present condition of that county. Many of the Southern men are leaving the county.—*Asheville News.*

Well done for Cleaveland County.—On last Fast Day a collection was taken up in Cleveland for the relief of the poor of that county. Between four and five thousand dollars were subscribed. That's one of the ways to help the cause for our independence.

We hope every County in the State will follow the noble example set by Cleaveland.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

A GREAT BATTLE IN TENNESSEE

ATLANTA, GEO., Sept. 21.—Reports have been received here that a general engagement of the most desperate character commenced on Saturday, about 8 miles west of Ringgold, and continued through Saturday and Sunday without decisive results. Advices from the front state that the battle would be renewed this morning. The army is full of spirit and confidence.

On Saturday morning Rosecranz' forces occupied the line of Pea Vine Creek, the only water in the vicinity. Our object was to drive him thence. Heavy artillery firing was kept up during the day. At 1 P M the corps of Polk and Buckner from our left made a junction with Hill's (forming the centre) and advanced to the attack. Our men charged through the heaviest artillery and infantry fire ever known, and carried the heights beyond the creek, driving the enemy from all their positions. The ground was literally strewn with dead yankees. We drove the enemy 2 miles, to the Chattanooga road (which runs parallel with Pea Vine Creek) along which Rosecranz brings his supplies. We now hold this road. On the same day Hood's Division, of Longstreet's corps, attacked the enemy's left, without advantage.

On Sunday the fight was renewed along the entire line, and the enemy was steadily driven back along the right and left, the centre holding its ground. At night-fall the enemy's left was reported to have fallen back 8 miles from its morning position.

The fighting on both days was of the most desperate character. No reliable information of the respective losses has been received. The slaughter of the yankees is represented by their wounded brought in to have been unprecedented. Our own loss is large—reported about 5000 killed and wounded. Aming the killed are Brig. Gens. Preston Smith (Tenn.,) Wofford (Ga.,) Waltha (Miss.) Wounded, Maj. Gens Preston (Ky.) and Cleburne (Arks.) Gen. Hood lost a leg; Gen. Gregg was wounded in jaw, and Benning in breast.

Two thousand prisoners and seven pieces of artillery are reported as taken on Saturday.

The following private telegram has been received from Gen. Bragg's telegraph operator:

"RINGGOLD, Sept. 21.—We have captured 4000 prisoners and 20 pieces of artillery. We hold the entire battle-field and are pursuing the enemy to-day."

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—Advices from the battle-field come in scantily, but sufficient has been received to show that great success has been achieved in the two days' fighting. The main, if not the entire force of Rosecrans was engaged, and was driven from all its positions, greatly demoralized and forced to destroy large quantities of stores and baggage. Their resistance has been stubborn and the fight still goes on.

Our troops, flushed with victory, are eager for the fray, with every confidence that the foe will be driven from their present stand of Mission Ridge, 6 or 8 miles from Chattanooga. The fight yesterday was a most spirited one; Longstreet and Hill attacked the enemy's centre, and by night, after desperate resistance, the enemy were driven from their positions, with a loss of from 4000 to 6000 prisoners and 42 pieces of artillery.

The latest accounts from the battle-field on yesterday noon, were that the enemy made a stand at Mission Ridge. The battle is still raging.

Our loss in General officers has been very great. Brig. Gen. Helm of Ky. killed leading a charge. Gen. Hood mortally wounded. Brig. Gens. Dan Adams and J. C. Brown severely wounded. Maj. Richmond of Polk's staff killed.

The battle began 3 miles west of Chickamauga. In the 3 days' fight the enemy were driven across Pea Vine Creek, and 11 miles west of Chickamauga to their present position. He had thrown up temporary breastworks at Pea Vine Creek, and has evidently been defeated on ground of his own choosing.

Gov. Harris of Tennessee telegraphs to the Atlanta Appeal:

"CHICKAMAUGA, Sept. 20, 8 P. M.—After 2 days' fighting we succeeded in driving the enemy from their positions. The engagement is not yet decisive. The casualties are heavy on both sides: the enemy's evidently much heavier than ours.

"Gen. Preston Smith was killed last night at 7½ o'clock, while leading his brigade within a few yards of the enemy's lines. Gens. Brown, Hood, Gregg, Adams, Helm, wounded. Gen. Deshler killed. Yankee Gen. Little killed. We have captured about 2500 prisoners, and 25 or 30 pieces of artillery. Troops never fought better than ours. They are in high spirits and ready to meet the enemy to-morrow.

"CHICKAMAUGA, Sept. 21, 11 A. M.—The enemy retired from our front under cover of last night, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Our victory is complete. We have captured a large number of small arms; 36 pieces of artillery have been brought in; 20 others reported captured. About 5000 prisoners also reported. Our army in the finest spirits, and ready and eager for a vigorous pursuit. No additional particulars. We met here the whole force of Rosecrans' army."

GEN. BRAGG'S OFFICIAL REPORTS.

CHICKAMUGA RIVER, 20th Sept. via RINGGOLD, Sept. 21.—*Gen. S. Cooper:* After two days hard fighting we have driven the enemy after a desperate resistance from his several positions and now hold the field but he still contronts us. Losses heavy on both sides, especially so in officers. We have taken over twenty pieces of artillery, and some 2,500 prisoners.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen'l Comd'g.

TEN MILES SOUTH OF CHATTANOOGA, Sept 21.

To Gen. S. Cooper: The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night, leaving his dead and wounded on our hands. His loss is very large in men, artillery and small arms, and colors. Our loss is heavy, but not yet ascertained. The victory is complete, and our cavalry is pursuing them!

With the blessing of God our troops have accomplished great results against largely superior numbers. We have to mourn the loss of many gallant men and officers. Brig. Gens. Preston Smith, Helms, Deshler, killed; Maj. Gens. Adams, Gregg and Brown wounded.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General.

The Chickamauga river, a small stream running for about 25 miles along the base of the mountains, rising near Lafayette, in Georgia, and emptying into the river near Chattanooga, Tenn. As the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg were facing each other, about six miles apart, at Summerville, Ga., on the 18th inst., it is probable that the former was retreating to Chattanooga when Bragg precipitated his forces upon it. This is the more likely from the fact that Cleveland, Tenn., was captured by our troops on Thursday last, and Rosecrans's left being thus threatened forced him to retire on Chattanooga. The line of the Chickamauga river is about ten miles from Ringgold, Georgia.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Death of a Duke.—The English papers publish the recent death of the Duke of Hamilton in Paris. In company with some frail companions of both sexes, he dined at the Maison Doree, and got drunk. In coming out, he fell from the top to the bottom of the steps, and never spoke again. His death has thrown some of the insurance offices into distress—mainly Scotch establishments. His life was insured for £100,000 a few days before he left Scotland for France.